



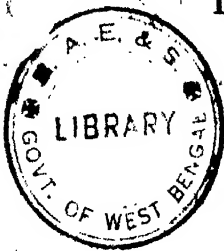
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Government of West Bengal
State Statistical Bureau

Economic Survey of Small Industries, 1954

District—Hooghly



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Economic Survey of Small Industries, 1954



District—Hooghly

PREFACE

The Report on the Economic Survey of Small Industries for Calcutta was published in August, 1954. Reports for the districts of West Dinajpur and Malda have already been submitted to the Government and are now almost ready for publication in the Press. Reports for the remaining 12 districts of West Bengal were also made ready but could not be submitted to the Government earlier on account of my temporary absence from the Bureau. The present report refers to the district of Hooghly. Reports of the other districts will soon be submitted to the Government.

N. CHAKRAVARTI.

Director, State Statistical Bureau.

NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS,

CALCUTTA;

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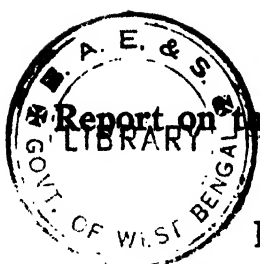
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CONTENTS.

REPORT	Page.
	1-27
TABLES.	
TABLE 1—Summary of results	28-37
TABLE 2—Employment position in the associated families by industries ..	38-43
TABLE 3—Distribution of average number of non-working dependants in the associated families by industries and by causes.	44-45
TABLE 4—Percentage distribution of the members of the associated families (including servants, tutors, etc.) by industries and by standards of education.	46-49
TABLE 5—Average annual income (Rs.) of the associated families by industries and by sources of income.	50-67
TABLE 6—Distribution of land (owned and possessed) of associated families by industries.	68-71
TABLE 7—Production of crops grown per associated family by industries and by varieties of crops.	72-75
TABLE 8—Percentage distribution of family expenditure on groups of items of the associated families by industries.	76-79
TABLE 9—Average number of man-months worked per establishment by industries and by total value of assets.	80-95
TABLE 10—Average value (Rs.) of assets per establishment by industries and by different assets.	96-113
TABLE 10A—Estimated number of some important machines used by selected industries.	114
TABLE 11—Average value (Rs.) of liabilities per establishment by industries and by different liabilities.	115-118
TABLE 12—Distribution of liabilities (Rs.) per establishment by industries and by sources of liabilities.	119-136
TABLE 13—Labour employed per establishment by different age-groups ..	137-138
TABLE 14—Hired labour employed and wages paid per man-month per establishment by age-groups.	139
TABLE 14A—Distribution of family labour by industries	140-141
TABLE 15—Consumption of fuels, lubricating materials, raw materials, etc., per establishment by industries.	142-159
TABLE 15A—Quantity and value of raw materials consumed per establishment by industries.	160-163
TABLE 16—Production and sale of finished goods, amount received for work done for others per establishment and value of work done per man-month by industries.	164-181
TABLE 16A—Quantity and value of finished products made during the year for sale per establishment by industries.	182-185
TABLE 17—Average cost as percentage of average value of production per establishment by industries.	186-205
APPENDIX A—Schedule used for survey of small industries	206
APPENDIX B—List of industries	207-209
APPENDIX C—Schedules used for the economic survey	210-225
APPENDIX D—Distribution of samples allotted and rejected by causes and by industries.	226-229
APPENDIX E—List of machines, tools and other accessories used by industries ..	230-231
APPENDIX F—Percentage distribution regarding availability of raw materials and competition of finished goods from different sources by industries.	232-234



3317 Report-509.1
8-12-86

Report on the Economic Survey of Small Industries, 1954 District Hooghly

0.1. Introduction: The State Statistical Bureau has already published the report on the economic survey of small industries of the city of Calcutta. Reports on the economic condition of the small industries of the districts of Malda and West Dinajpur have also been submitted separately. The present report is the fourth of the series of reports on the small industries of the State. It deals with the small industries of the district of Hooghly, excluding those towns and rural areas, which are included in the Calcutta Industrial area, for which a separate report will be submitted.

1.1. Preliminary work: The listing of establishments in respect of the small industries in urban areas of the district was done on a complete enumeration basis but in the rural areas 10 per cent. of the total number of villages were selected for the purpose. All the villages in the sample, however, were completely enumerated. The numbers of towns and villages covered in this district are 11 and 193, respectively. Out of these, however, 9 towns and 5 villages of this district have been, for the purposes of the economic survey, included in the Calcutta Industrial area, which has been defined as follows:—

- (a) Howrah city including Sibpore police-station.
- (b) The following police-stations:—
 - (i) All the police-stations of Barrackpore subdivision.
 - (ii) Tollygunge.
 - (iii) Behala.
 - (iv) Metiabruz.
 - (v) Chinsurah.
 - (vi) Bhadreswar.
 - (vii) Serampore.
 - (viii) Uttarpara.
 - (ix) Bally.
 - (x) Chandannagore.

1.2. The establishments were classified into 86 classes according to the principal products manufactured in each establishment as in the case of the small industries of Calcutta. To meet the requirements of the Directorate of Industries, the following 14 classes of industries already included under the 86 broad classifications, were, however, considered separately, namely, (1) steel trunks, (2) steel-wire products, (3) cutlery, (4) cycle parts, (5) locks, (6) silk-rearing, (7) silk-reeling, (8) silk-weaving, (9) artificial silk, (10) mats, (11) sports goods, (12) brush manufacture, (13) simple types of mathematical instruments and (14) coir and coir products. The small industries were thus classified into 100 classes in all. The names of the industries are shown in Appendix B. The schedule used for listing the names of the industries is given in Appendix A.

1.3. The preliminary work as referred to in the above paragraph was completed by the field staff of the Agricultural Statistics Branch of the Bureau during the marginal time in 1952. In order to get more up-to-date information on the above 14 classes of industries, as mentioned in paragraph 1.2, it was necessary to carry out a special survey in certain centres of the districts, where the industries under investigation were known to be localised. In Hooghly, during the first phase of the special survey, listing of establishments of specified industries was done on a complete enumeration basis in some villages of Singur police-station area only, which are the localised centres for lock industry.

1.4. Each class of industry was, as in the case of small industries of Calcutta, further subdivided into the following 4 categories, viz., (1) using power and employing less than 10 workers, (2) using power and employing 10 or more workers, (3) not using power and employing less than 10 workers and (4) not using power and employing 10 or more workers.

2.1. **Specified industries:** It is to be noted, however, that the localised centres, constituting a fraction of the total area of the district, were surveyed in the year 1954, and in order to ascertain the total number of establishments in respect of specified industries, the following procedure has been adopted. As already stated, listing of establishments in urban areas during both the surveys was done on a complete enumeration basis. In the preliminary survey, all the towns in the district were surveyed but only selected centres where the specified industries are localised were covered during the second round survey. The total number of establishments in a specified industry in the district has been obtained by summing up the number of such industries in those localised centres as found during the second round survey with the total number of establishments in the other towns as found during the first round. In the rural areas, estimates were first prepared for the entire district excluding the areas where the specified industries are localised. This number added up to the number of establishments obtained from the areas, where the industries are localised, was taken as the total number of establishments for the rural area as a whole.

2.2. It may be noticed in this connection that the above 14 industries were originally included under three parent classifications, viz., (i) General Engineering (29), (ii) Silk and Artificial Silk (53) and (iii) Unspecified industries (63). The numbers of establishments now included under the three parent classifications, therefore, have been taken to be the remainders of the original population figures under these broad heads after deducting the total number of establishments under the specified industries in each group. For example, the number of establishments under "general engineering" was obtained by subtracting the algebraic sum of the numbers of establishments under "steel trunks", "cutlery", "steel-wire products", "cycle parts" and "locks" as obtained during the second round survey from the total number under parent classification in the preliminary survey. Expressed mathematically, the total number in the parent classification is $(N - \sum_i n_i)$ where N denotes the number of establishments obtained during the preliminary survey in the parent classification, and n_i represents the number of establishments in the i th specified industry during the second round survey. The same procedure has been adopted in both rural and urban areas.

3.1. **The Sample:** The total number of establishments included in categories 1, 2 and 4 of the different industries were found to be very small as compared to the total number of establishments in category 3.

For the purpose of drawing samples for the economic survey, therefore, the entire district was first stratified as follows:—

- (i) Categories 1, 2 and 4 of each class of industry were considered separately for the urban and rural areas and (ii) the establishments in category 3 of each class of industry in the urban and rural areas were considered together for drawing samples. As pointed out in paragraph 1.4 of the report, category 3 includes small establishments not using power and employing less than 10 workers. As the main characteristics of these cottage industries are practically the same in both urban and rural areas, it was decided to consider them together for reducing the number of samples in the interest of economy.

3.2. The number of samples drawn from each category and class of industry has been taken to be as follows:—

(a) 1—25	Complete enumeration.
(b) 26—100	40 per cent. with a minimum of 25.
(c) 101—500	10 per cent. with a minimum of 40.
(d) 501 and above ..	2·5 per cent. with a minimum of 50.

Samples were drawn systematically, but in those cases where systematic samples could not be drawn, principles of random sampling were followed. Altogether 652 samples were selected in this district.

3.3 It will be noticed that in the rural areas, samples were drawn at two stages for the preparation of district-wise estimates for the various classes of industries. As pointed out in paragraph 1.1, the first stage was confined to the listing of establishments in about 10 per cent. of the total number of villages. At the second stage a sub-sample of establishments was drawn for the economic survey on the basis given in paragraph 3.2.

3.4. On scrutiny of the economic survey records it was observed that both classification and category as recorded previously in certain schedules required to be changed. During the interval between listing and the economic enquiry, the number of workers engaged in some establishments was found to have changed requiring amendments of division into categories. Moreover it was found in some cases that the classification of an establishment by industry on the basis of principal products as reported by the owners at the listing stage was not correct. The population figures accordingly had to be adjusted on the basis of sample figures. The basis finally adopted for adjustment of population figures is given below which is the same as in the case of the small industries of Calcutta.

There are 100 industries and 4 categories in each industry, i.e., in all $100 \times 4 = 400$ groups.

Let P_1 , P_2 and N_1 , N_2 denote respectively the population and sample figures in groups 1 and 2.

Let us further assume that n_1 out of N_1 samples as originally reported in group 1 actually belong to group 2, while n_2 out of N_2 samples actually belong to group 1 instead of group 2. The adjusted population figures in

groups 1 and 2, have been taken to be equal to $\left(P_1 - \frac{n_1}{N_1} P_1 + \frac{n_2}{N_2} P_2 \right)$

and $\left(P_2 - \frac{n_2}{N_2} P_2 + \frac{n_1}{N_1} P_1 \right)$ respectively.

The above formulæ have been generalised for adjusting population figures wherever more than two groups are involved.

4.1. Field work for the economic enquiry: The field work in connection with the economic survey of the small industries was done in the marginal time in 1954 by the field staff of the Agricultural Statistics Branch in the district. It may be mentioned that the small industries of the State are not evenly distributed, particularly in rural areas. This created the need for large-scale movement of field staff in different police-stations. Programmes, however, were drawn in such a way that the entire survey work in the district was completed before the commencement of the Jute/Aus season. As the volume of work for the district was not enough to engage all the staff during the marginal period, some of the staff had to be deputed to other districts where additional staff was necessary for completion of the survey. Economic enquiry by the district staff commenced on the 10th April 1954 and was completed by the 6th July 1954. In all, 11 assistant investigators were engaged in the survey work and 632 man-days were spent.

4.2. The difficulties encountered by the field staff were of the same nature as experienced by the staff in other districts and were mainly as follows:—

- (i) The owners of establishments in most cases do not maintain books of accounts. Information on specific items, were, therefore, given by them only approximately. There was a general tendency to show the cost of production as being higher than what it was. It was, therefore, necessary in many cases to ask questions on allied matters to check up their statements.
- (ii) It was a very difficult task on the part of investigators to collect information from such establishments as have grown up as necessary adjuncts to big trading concerns, such as radio and gramophone repairing, compounding of Ayurvedic medicines attached to the dispensary of a physician, etc.
- (iii) Identification of samples caused immense trouble to the staff. In rural areas, particularly in the absence of any name of the concern, it was very difficult to find out the actual location of the small industries and to trace out the owners of such concerns.
- (iv) Considerable difficulties were encountered by the field staff due to bad communication in some parts of the rural areas of this district.

5.1. Compilation: The scheme for the compilation and analysis of data in respect of towns other than Calcutta and rural areas of the State was approved and sanction finally accorded by the Finance Department on the 9th June 1954 for the entertainment of necessary staff and for other contingent expenses in this connection. The compilation and analytical work, however, started on the 7th June 1954 and is scheduled to be completed by the 6th March, 1955. The staff sanctioned were 1 statistician, 1 supervisor, 12 inspectors, 60 assistant computers, 2 lower division clerks, 1 typist and 5 orderlies and peons. The Statistician was in charge of scrutiny and analysis of the data. A Deputy Director of the Bureau supervised the work generally, the entire operations being conducted under the guidance of the Director.

6.1. Schedule of the economic enquiry: The schedules used for the economic enquiry are shown in Appendix C. The first part of the schedule dealing with the general economic condition of the associated family remained the same as designed for the economic enquiry in Calcutta. Some additions were, however, made in the second part of the schedule for the purpose of obtaining additional information relating to availability of

raw materials, agencies for sale, character of competition, if any, faced by the industries and details about machineries and tools used, as required by the Directorate of Industries.

7.1. Details of the sample: A statement showing the total number of samples allotted in the district, number of schedules rejected due to different causes and the number of schedules finally accepted for analysis is shown in Appendix D. It will be seen that out of a total number of 652 samples, 445 samples only were available for analysis. Two hundred and seven samples were not available on account of the following reasons. Twenty-three establishments were found closed, 145 were not in existence any longer and 10 could not be traced. One was found registered with the Chief Inspector of Factories and 28 were rejected for other reasons. These accounted for a total of 207 rejections. No schedule was rejected on scrutiny. Regarding factories which were not found in existence at the time of the economic survey in 1954, it may be stated that these were found functioning at the listing stage in 1952. Many of these small establishments crop up and go out of existence frequently or shift from place to place. The total number of such establishments, perhaps, remain more or less the same from year to year in normal time. Whatever may be the implications of these peculiar circumstances, the estimates presented in this report refer to the economic conditions as found in the sample in 1954 applied to the total number of concerns as found during the listing stage in 1952.

8.1. Industries of the district: Appendix D referred to in the preceding paragraph shows the samples allotted to 37 classes of industries. As stated in paragraph 1.2 the total number of classes adopted for the survey is 100 as shown in Appendix B. No establishment of the remaining 63 classes of industries was found in the district, at any stage of the survey. It will also be noticed from Appendix D that information was not available for 3 classes of industries out of the above 37. These were found non-existent at the time of the economic survey. The economic data included in this report, therefore, refer to the remaining 34 industries. Only 27 out of 34 industries had more than 20 establishments according to estimates made. Industries having less than 21 establishments were lumped together as "all other industries" for the purposes of estimates of details. It was however decided that the specified industries as mentioned in paragraph 1.2, for which detailed information is required by the Directorate of Industries, should be shown separately and not included under the head "all other industries" even if any such industry had less than 21 establishments. Only 5 industries having less than 21 establishments were accordingly lumped together and the tables show details in respect of 29 industries. These are (1) rice-milling, (2) rice-products, (3) sweets, (4) distilleries, (5) vegetable oils, (6) earthenwares, (7) cotton textiles, (8) brass products, (9) general engineering, (10) blacksmith, (11) cutlery, (12) locks, (13) footwear, (14) woodware, (15) bamboo products, (16) bidi products, (17) webbing, (18) thread making, (19) tailoring, (20) textile machinery, (21) unspecified industries, (22) gold ornaments, (23) toys, (24) dairy, (25) laundry, (26) carts, (27) apparel, (28) musical instruments and (29) mats. The tables also show details for 5 industries pooled together, each of which has less than 21 establishments in the district, namely, wheat flour, chemicals, wood chopping, printing and watch repairing. Table I indicates the number of establishments which were found at the listing stage but were found closed or non-existent during the survey, in the second phase. The establishments belong to 3 classes of industries, namely, (1) biscuits, (2) saw milling and (3) hay cutting.

9.1. Results of the survey: As stated in paragraph 7.1 above, 445 samples were accepted for analysis. The tables prepared as a result of this analysis are described below. The table headings are:—

- (1) Summary of results.
- (2) Employment position in the associated families by industries.
- (3) Distribution of average number of non-working dependants in the associated families by industries and by causes.
- (4) Percentage distribution of the members of the associated families (including servants, tutors, etc.) by industries and by standards of education.
- (5) Average annual income (Rs.) of the associated families by industries and by sources of income.
- (6) Distribution of land (owned and possessed) of associated families by industries.
- (7) Production of crops grown per associated family by industries and by varieties of crops.
- (8) Percentage distribution of family expenditure on groups of items of the associated families by industries.
- (9) Average number of man-months worked per establishment by industries and by total values of assets.
- (10) Average value (Rs.) of assets per establishment by industries and by different assets.
- (10A) Estimated number of some important machines used by selected industries.
- (11) Average value (Rs.) of liabilities per establishment by industries and by different liabilities.
- (12) Distribution of liabilities (Rs.) per establishment by industries and by sources of liabilities.
- (13) Labour employed per establishment by different age-groups.
- (14) Hired labour employed and wages paid per man-month per establishment by age-groups.
- (14A) Distribution of family labour by industries.
- (15) Consumption of fuels, lubricating materials, raw materials, etc., per establishment by industries.
- (15A) Quantity and value of raw materials, etc., consumed per establishment by industries.
- (16) Production and sale of finished goods, amount received for work done for others per establishment and value of work done per man-month by industries.
- (16A) Quantity and value of finished products made during the year for sale per establishment by industries.
- (17) Average cost as percentage of average value of production per establishment by industries.

9.2. Wherever possible, data within each industry have been shown separately for each of the four categories of establishments enumerated in paragraph 1.4.

9.3. The weighted averages in each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures. The 5 industries, the total number of establishments in each of which is 20 or below, have been grouped and shown as

“all other industries”. Reference may be made to the individual tables for obtaining information in detail. In the paragraph below an attempt has been made to bring out the salient features only.

10.1. The tables are discussed below:—

Table 1: Summary of results.—This table summarises the statistics on (i) total number of establishments, (ii) total and average value of assets, (iii) total and average number of labour employed divided into family labour and hired labour, (iv) total and average amount of wages paid to hired labour, (v) total and average value of raw materials, etc., consumed, (vi) total and average value of fuels consumed, (vii) total and average cost of production excluding family labour, (viii) total and average value of work done per establishment for each industry as well as (ix) average total cost (excluding family labour) as percentage of average value of production. Column (4) of the table shows the number of establishments within the district in each industry. It will be noticed that there were altogether 16,939 small manufacturing establishments in the district. Sixty-two establishments were, however, excluded for lack of information at the listing stage. The number of establishments within each industry, for which relevant information could not be obtained, is given in column (5). Column (6) shows the number of establishments on the basis of which the estimates in the different tables presented in this report were prepared. It will be seen that the figures in column (6) have been obtained by subtracting the figures in column (5), from the figures given in column (4).

The total number of establishments in all small industries of the district of Hooghly has, therefore, been estimated to be 16,877. Total value of raw materials used is about Rs. 1.5 crores, total value of work done about Rs. 3.2 crores. Total labour employed is about 40,000 of whom about 6,800 only are hired. Total wages paid to hired labour per year in the small industries of the district of Hooghly are about Rs. 21.5 lakhs.

10.2. Details for individual industries will be available in the tables. For ready reference the industries have been divided into groups by different characteristics and shown below. Except (a) below the distributions are for averages. For example, in those industries whose assets have been shown as between Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 5,000 there may be a few establishments whose assets are above or below the aforesaid range. The statement means that the average assets of establishments in those industries fall within this range. It should also be noted that in some cases the values of a few large establishments often raise the average value for the industry as a whole so as to shift the industry into a group of higher value. For a study of details reference should be made to the appropriate tables at the end of the report. The distributions have been shown under the following headings:—

- (a) Distribution into groups by number of establishments.
- (b) Distribution into groups by average value of assets per establishment.
- (c) Distribution into groups by average number of workers per establishment including family labour.
- (d) Distribution into groups by percentage of family labour to total labour per establishment.
- (e) Distribution into groups by average wages paid to hired labour per year per establishment.

- (f) Distribution into groups by total labour employed per industry including family labour.
- (g) Distribution into groups by average value of raw materials consumed per year per establishment.
- (h) Distribution into groups by average cost of production excluding family labour per year per establishment.
- (i) Distribution into groups by average value of work done per year per establishment.
- (j) Distribution into groups by total value of work done per year per industry.
- (k) Distribution into groups by average income per year per establishment including cost of family labour.

The above are discussed below. The main tables show estimates for 29 industries, each separately and 5 industries lumped together. But in presenting the distributions as indicated above, each industry of the group of the aforesaid 5 industries has been considered separately. The numbers of establishments being small, the estimates are subject to large errors in respect of these 5 industries. The tables should, therefore, be used with caution wherever any of these five industries occur.

(a) Distribution into groups by number of establishments

Number of establishments.	Number of industries.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Up to 5 ..	3	Locks, printing and watch repairing.
6—25 ..	5	Wheat products, chemicals, cutlery, wood chopping and mats.
26—100 ..	9	Distilleries, general engineering, shawl repairing, thread-ball making textile machinery, toy making, carts, apparel and musical instruments.
101—500 ..	8	Rice products, vegetable oils, brass products, footwear, woodware, tailoring, unspecified industries and laundry.
501—1,500 ..	5	Sweets, earthenwares, blacksmith, bidi and gold ornaments.
1,501—3,500 ..	3	Rice milling, bamboo products and dairy.
3,501 and above ..	1	Cotton textiles.
<u>Total 16,877</u>	<u>34</u>	

The names of the industries have been shortened in these tables. Here "Bamboo products" means "Bamboo and cane products", "Chemicals" includes drugs and pharmaceuticals. It is evident from this table that none of the industries under locks, printing and watch repairing, shown in the first row, have more than 5 establishments. Similarly, the last row indicates that there are more than 3,500 establishments in only one industry, namely, cotton textiles, which is the major cottage industry in the district of Hooghly. The actual number is shown in the table itself. It may be pointed out that the largest numbers of small establishments occur in the following nine industries, namely, sweets, earthenwares, blacksmith, bidi, gold ornaments, rice milling, bamboo products, dairy and cotton textiles. These nine industries account for about 83 per cent. of the total of 16,877 establishments in the district.

(b) Distribution into groups by average value of assets per establishment

Average value of assets. (Rs.) (1)		Number of industries. (2)	Number of establishments. (3)	Names of industries. (4)
Up to 25		5	2,069	Bamboo products, thread-ball making, unspecified industries, toy making and mats.
26—100		6	1,437	Rice products, wood chopping, bidi products, shawl repairing, apparel and musical instruments.
101—500		10	4,306	Sweets, earthenwares, general engineering, blacksmith, cutlery, footwear, woodware, tailoring, textile machinery and laundry.
501—1,000		8	6,260	Rice milling, distilleries, vegetable oils, cotton textiles, chemicals, gold ornaments, watch repairing and carts.
1,001—5,000		3	2,798	Brass products, locks and dairy.
5,001 and above		2	9	Wheat products and printing.
		<hr/> 34	<hr/> 16,877	

The first row of this table shows that there are five industries, namely, bamboo products, thread-ball making, unspecified industries, toys and mats in which the total number of establishments is 2,069 and in each of these industries the average value of total assets does not exceed Rs. 25. Similarly, the last row indicates that there are altogether 9 establishments in two industries, namely, wheat products and printing in which the assets exceed Rs. 5,000 per establishment. The highest concentration is in the group Rs. 501—1,000. This group accounts for 37 per cent. of the total number of establishments in the district. The above table shows groupings by averages. It may be pointed out that about 85 per cent. of the establishments not using power and with less than 10 workers under rice milling have assets of Rs. 76 on the average, but the total average has been raised by a smaller number of rich power using concerns. Next in importance comes the group Rs. 101—500 with a contribution of 26 per cent. towards the total number of establishments.

(c) Distribution into groups by average number of worker per establishment including family labour

Average number of workers. (1)	Number of industries. (2)	Number of establishments. (3)	Names of industries. (4)
0—1	3	158	Wood chopping, unspecified industries and mats.
1—2	24	9,437	Rice milling, rice products, sweets, vegetable oils, chemicals, general engineering, blacksmith, cutlery, locks, footwear, woodware, bamboo products, bidi products, shawl repairing, thread-ball making, tailoring, textile machinery, gold ornaments, watch repairing, toy-making, laundry, carts, apparel and musical instruments.
2—4		6,951	Wheat products, earthenwares, cotton textiles and dairy.
4—6		328	Distilleries and brass products.
6 and above		3	Printing.

Here the group 1—2 actually covers the range 1.01—2.00. The group 2—4 indicates the range 2.01—4.00 and so on. The industries smallest in size are shown in the first row. They do not employ more than one person on the average. Similarly, the other rows show the respective sizes. The concentration is highest in the group 1—2, which accounts for 56 per cent. of the total number of establishments. Three industries with 331 establishments employ more than 4 persons on the average.

(d) *Distribution into groups by percentage of family labour to total labour per establishment*

Percentage of family labour to total labour.		Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of Industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Up to 30	2	291	Brass products and printing.	
30—50	2	60	Distilleries and chemicals.	
50—80	3	2,552	Wheat products, dairy and musical instruments.	
80—90		5,902	Rice milling, sweets, general engineering, blacksmith, bidi products, tailoring, textile machinery, gold ornaments and carts.	
90—100	18	8,672	Rice products, vegetable oils, earthenwares, cotton textiles, cutlery, locks, footwear, wood chopping, woodware, bamboo products, shawl repairing, thread-ball making, unspecified industries, watch repairing, toy-making, laundry, apparel and mats.	
	34	16,877		

The group 30—50 actually indicates the range 30.01—50.00. Similarly for other groups. It is evident from the first two groups that brass products, printing, distilleries and chemicals with only 351 establishments employ family labour which is less than 50 per cent. of the total labour. The concentration is the highest in the last group, i.e., 90—100 per cent. of family labour, constituting 48 per cent. of the total number of establishments in the district. It may also be seen that another 35 per cent. employ 80 to 90 per cent. of family labour. It shows that employment of family labour in small industries of this district is very large.

(e) *Distribution into groups by average wages paid to hired labour per establishment*

Wages paid to hired labour.		Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of Industries.
(Rs.)				
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 25	.. ..	3	276	Vegetable oils, cutlery and textile machinery.
26—50	.. ..	3	2,564	Sweets, blacksmith and tailoring.
51—100	.. ..	6	4,962	Cotton textiles, chemicals, general engineering, footwear, bidi products and musical instruments.
101—500	.. ..	5	4,846	Wheat products, rice milling, gold ornaments, dairy and carts.
501 and above	.. ..	3	331	Distilleries, brass products and printing.
		20	12,979	

The number of industries shown in this table is 20 as against 34 in other tables. This is due to the fact that in 14 industries with about 23 per cent. of the total number of establishments, no hired labour is employed and accordingly there is no wage payment in these industries. The largest number of establishments pays between Rs. 51—500 as wages to hired labour. It is observed that only three industries, namely, distilleries, brass products and printing, having 331 establishments, pay wages above Rs. 500 per year on the average to hired labour.

(f) Distribution into groups by total labour employed per industry including family labour

Total labour.		Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 100 .. ..	..	14	386	Wheat products, chemicals, cutlery, locks, wood chopping, printing, shawl repairing, thread-ball making, watch repairing, toys, carts, apparel, musical instruments and mats.
101—1,000 .. ..	..	11	2,812	Rice products, distilleries, vegetable oils, general engineering, footwear, woodware, tailoring, textile machinery, unspecified industries, gold ornaments and laundry.
1,001—2,500 .. ..	..	5	3,957	Sweets, earthenwares, brass products, blacksmith and bidi products.
2,501—5,000 .. ..	..	2	3,514	Rice milling and bamboo products.
5,001—10,000 .. ..	..	1	2,506	Dairy.
10,001 and above ..	..	1	3,702	Cotton textiles.
		34	16,877	

The first row shows that there are 14 industries, namely, wheat products, chemicals, locks, wood chopping, printing, shawl repairing, thread-ball making, watch repairing, toys, carts, apparel, musical instruments and mats, each of which employs not more than 100 workers. Similarly, the second row shows that each of the 11 industries, namely, rice products, distilleries, etc., employ between 101—1,000 workers. It will be noticed that the largest number of total labour (10,001 and above) is employed in cotton textiles. It may be pointed out here that in cotton textiles family labour constitutes more than 90 per cent. of total labour. The actual number of total labour employed by each industry may be read from Table 1.

(g) Distribution into groups by average value of raw materials consumed per establishment

Average value of raw materials. (Rs.)		Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 50 .. ..	..	5	284	Wheat products, shawl repairing, unspecified industries, carts and mats.
51—250 .. ..	..	11	3,112	Earthenwares, chemicals, general engineering, cutlery, bamboo products, thread ball making, watch repairing, toy making laundry, apparel and musical instruments.

Average value of raw materials. (Rs.) (1)	Number of industries. (2)	Number of establishments. (3)	Names of Industries. (4)
251—1,000 ..	10	7,926	Rice milling, rice products, cotton textiles, brass products, blacksmith, locks, wood chopping, woodware, tailoring and textile machinery.
1,001—2,500 ..		4,373	Vegetable oils, footwear, bidi products, printing, gold ornaments and dairy.
2,501 and above		1,182	Sweets, distilleries.
	34	16,877	

This table shows the extent of use of raw materials by different industries. The first row indicates that the average value of raw materials used per establishment does not exceed Rs. 50 in 5 industries, namely, wheat products, shawl repairing, unspecified industries, carts and mats. (Of these industries, shawl repairing and mats do not show any expenditure on any raw material, as may be seen from Table 1. Mats appear to be manufactured on a comparatively small scale. The largest concentration is in the group 251—1,000 having 47 per cent. of the total number of establishments. It may be pointed out here that there are about 1,200 establishments in the district, belonging to 2 industries, namely, sweets and distilleries in which the average value of raw materials used per year per establishment exceeds Rs. 2,500.

(h) Distribution into groups by average cost of production excluding family labour per year per establishment

Average cost of production excluding family labour. (Rs.) (1)	Number of industries. (2)	Number of establishments. (3)	Names of industries. (4)
Up to 100 ..		278	Shawl repairing, unspecified industries, apparel and mats.
101—250 ..		2,901	Earthenwares, cutlery, bamboo products, thread-ball making, toy making and laundry.
251—1,000	13	4,151	Wheat products, rice milling, rice products, chemicals, general engineering, blacksmith, wood chopping, woodware, tailoring, textile machinery, watch repairing, carts and musical instruments.
1,001—2,500 ..		8,362	Vegetable oils, cotton textiles, brass products, locks, footwear, bidi products, gold ornaments and dairy.
2,501—5,000 ..	2	1,145	Sweets and printing.
5,001 and above	1	40	Distilleries.
	34	16,877	

The cost of production shown above includes all costs, that is, cost of raw materials, fuels, rents, etc., and labour including contribution of casual labour but excluding that of family labour. The largest concentration of industries is in the group 251—1,000. It is noticeable that the average cost of production per year per establishment exceeds Rs. 5,000 in only one industry, namely, distilleries. It is less than Rs. 100 in cases of the following 4 industries, namely, shawl repairing, unspecified industries, apparel and mats. The first and the last, as has already been pointed out, do not incur any expenditure on raw materials, details for which may be read from Tables 15 and 17.

(i) Distribution into groups by average value of work done per year per establishment

Average value of work done. (Rs.) (1)	Number of industries. (2)	Number of establishments. (3)	Names of industries. (4)
Up to 250 ..	3	120	Shawl repairing, thread-ball making and mats.
251—500 ..		2,240	Bamboo products, unspecified industries, laundry and apparel.
501—1,000 ..		3,016	Rice milling, rice products, earthenwares, chemicals, cutlery, toy-making and carts.
1,001—2,000 ..	12	2,406	Wheat products, vegetable oils, general engineering, blacksmith, locks, footwear, wood chopping, woodware, tailoring, textile machinery, watch repairing and musical instruments.
2,001—5,000 ..		9,052	Sweets, cotton textiles, brass products, bidi products, gold ornaments and dairy.
5,001 and above		43	Distilleries and printing.
	34	16,877	

This table indicates the average value of work done (based on sale value) as against the cost of production shown in the previous table. The average production value is less than Rs. 250 in 120 establishments which constitute 0.7 per cent. of the total number of establishments in the district. It may be pointed out that the highest concentration is in the group Rs. 1,001—2,000. It is also noticeable that in 43 establishments in two industries, namely, distilleries and printing, the average value of work done per establishment exceeds Rs. 5,000.

(j) Distribution into groups by total value of work done per year per industry

Total value of work done. (Rs.) (1)	Number of industries. (2)	Number of establishments. (3)	Names of industries. (4)
Up to 10,000		125	Locks, shawl repairing, thread-ball making, watch repairing and mats.
10,001—25,000		111	Wheat products, chemicals, cutlery, wood chopping, printing and apparel.

Total value of work done. (Rs.)	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
25,001—2,50,000	8	861	Vegetable oils, general engineering, textile machinery, unspecified industries, toy-making, laundry, carts and musical instruments.
2,50,001—10,00,000		4,356	Rice products, distilleries, earthenwares, brass products, footwear, woodware, bamboo products and tailoring.
10,00,001—50,00,000		5,216	Rice milling, sweets, blacksmith, bidi products and gold ornaments.
50,00,001 and above		6,208	Cotton textiles and dairy.
	34	16,877	

The above table shows that the total value of work done per year in each of the following two industries, namely, cotton textiles and dairy, exceeds Rs. 50,00,000 indicating that these industries had the largest turnover in the district of Hooghly. In each of the following five industries, namely, rice milling, sweets, blacksmith, bidi and gold ornaments, the value of work done is between Rs. 10,00,000—50,00,000. The largest number of industries lie in the two groups Rs. 25,001—2,50,000 and Rs. 2,50,001—10,00,000, although the total number of establishments belonging to these groups are 861 and 4,356 respectively, constituting, in all, 30 per cent. of the total number of establishments.

(k) Distribution into groups by average income per year per establishment including cost of family labour

Average income per establishment. (Rs.)	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 100	2	40	Thread-ball making and mats.
101—200	4	2,000	Rice milling, locks, shawl repairing and unspecified industries.
201—500	6	2,670	Rice products, vegetable oils, bamboo products, toy making, laundry and apparel.
501—1,000	19	11,523	Wheat products, sweets, earthenwares, cotton textiles, brass products, chemicals, general engineering, blacksmith, cutlery footwear, wood chopping, woodware, bidi products, tailoring, textile machinery, watch repairing, dairy, carts and musical instruments.
1,001 and above	3	644	Distilleries, printing and gold ornaments.
	34	16,877	

This table shows the distribution by average income, which includes the value of family labour. It is observed that two of the industries, namely, thread-ball making and mats, having 40 establishments, have an average annual income below Rs. 100. The highest concentration is in the income group of Rs. 501—1,000. Three industries, namely, distilleries, printing and gold ornaments, with 644 establishments, have an average gross profit of more than Rs. 1,000 per year according to their own statement. The rest of the industries show profits varying from Rs. 101—1,000. Other details may be read from Tables 1 and 17.

Table 2: Employment position in the associated families by industries.—

(i) This table gives a distribution of the members of the associated families as to whether the members are in gainful employment, non-working dependants or domestic servants, etc. Those members (including the owner of the establishment) who contribute to the family income, either by their personal occupations or by working in the industry, agriculture, trade, etc., belonging to the family, have been taken to be in gainful employment. The members who work part-time in the said industry, agriculture or trade, etc., have also been included under this head. The second category, namely, "non-working dependants" includes those who do not work in the industry, agriculture or trade belonging to the family and depend entirely on the income of the family for their livelihood. In the third category have been shown all other members taking meals with the family including domestic servants, tutors, guests, etc. The average size of the family, as indicated in column (4) is the total of the averages shown in the subsequent columns giving the detailed distribution. It may be seen from the table that in 20 out of 29 industries for which estimates have been given separately, the average size of the family lies roughly between 4 and 7 persons, as in the case of other districts. It is the highest (10.50) in the case of locks and the lowest (1.00) in the case of mat industry. It may be pointed out, however, that in the case of the latter, the estimate has been made on one sample only. The average family size is as high as 8.56 in dairy, and is about 8 in the 5 industries, viz., blacksmith, cotton textiles, sweets, brass products and earthenwares. It may be noted that the estimated average size of the families associated with "all other industries" (5 industries pooled together) is found to be of the order of 8.33. The families associated with musical instruments industries have an average size of 2.50. It may be pointed out in this connection that in all the industries where the average family size exceeds 7, the average number of non-working dependants is more than 4 to make up high averages in the size of the family. This accounts for the highest number of non-working dependants (6.50) in the lock industry. The two industries with small family size, namely, mats and musical instruments, have nil or very small number of non-working dependants. It is observed that the number of females in gainful employment is greater than that of males in the following industries, namely, rice milling, rice products, unspecified industries and mats, there being no male labour gainfully employed in the mat industry. In case of industries, distilleries, vegetable oils, brass products, blacksmith, cutlery, locks, footwear, woodware, bidi, thread-ball making, tailoring, textile machinery, gold ornaments, toys, carts musical instruments, and "all other industries", no female labour is employed in gainful occupation. The total number of adults in gainful employment varies in general from 1 to 3. It is to be noted, however, that the working dependants have been included under persons in gainful occupation, and it is not unlikely that many adults do part-time work in these industries. In a few industries of the district underage children are engaged in gainful occupation and children of the age group 12—15 years also make some contribution to the industry, trade, etc., belonging to the

family. It is, however, significant that there are domestic servants, guests, etc., in many families. In distilleries the average number of these servants, etc., is the highest, i.e., 3. Excepting in three industries, namely, brass products, locks and dairy, the average number falls below 1.

(ii) The total number of small establishments in the district has been estimated to be 16,939. Taking the average family size to be about 5 and assuming that each family owns not more than one manufacturing establishment, it will be seen that the small industries of the district support a population of about 0.8 lakhs belonging to the families of the owners of these concerns. It has been seen that the total number of hired labour in these industries is of the order of 6,800. Constitution of their families and the number of earners per family are not known. On the assumption that each earner supports 5 persons, including himself, it may be noted that small industries in the district support an additional 34,000 persons. The small industries of the district, therefore, support a population of 1.2 lakhs out of the aggregate population of about *12.0 lakhs.

Table 3: Distribution of average number of non-working dependants in the associated families by industries and by causes.—In Table 2 was given an indication as to the average number of non-working dependants. This table points out the causes for the dependance and shows the contribution of each of the causes to the total number. The causes of dependance have been shown under different categories, viz., student, sick or infirm, dull season, want of employment and not seeking employment. As has been pointed out earlier, the average number of non-working dependants is very high, being 6.50 and 6.55, respectively, in locks and "all other industries". It is comparatively low in the following industries, namely, rice milling (1.87), rice products (1.87), distilleries (1.60), unspecified industries (1.67) and in mat and musical instrument industries as stated earlier. It should be remembered that in all these industries excepting distilleries the number of female earners is greater than that of male earners and their dependance on the family is, therefore, minimum. No non-working dependant is found in the mat industries. It is noticed from the table that the highest contribution is from column (8), i.e., persons not seeking employment. This, however, includes children, old and retired persons and women having no personal occupation. In the families associated with the 2 industries, viz., thread-ball making and musical instruments, such persons alone constitute the total number of dependants. Next in importance comes column (4), i.e., students. There are very appreciable numbers of students in the families engaged in almost all industries, except in rice products, thread-ball making, musical instruments and mats. A fair number of sick people are being supported by the families. There is a considerable number of persons getting no employment in the families associated with 12 out of 29 industries. Want of employment due to dull season was not found in the district.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of the numbers of the members of the associated families (including servants, tutors, etc.), by industries and by standards of education.—This table furnishes an idea of the standard of education of the members of the families associated with the industries. Columns (4) and (5) show the percentages under "illiterate" and under "just literate". It will be clear from the table that the members are mostly illiterate or just literate. The percentage of illiterates is more than 50 in most industries, except in the cases of locks, shawl repairing and "all other industries". In musical instrument and mat industries it is noticed that the members are all illiterate. The percentage distribution of members who are matriculates and above has been given in columns (8) to (14) and it is noticed that a small percentage of members only could receive higher standard of education.

*Excluding population of areas included in Calcutta Industrial area.

Table 5: Average annual income (Rs.) of the associated families by industries and by sources of income.—(i) This table gives information on the average net income per family from different sources, such as, agriculture, industry, trade, other occupations, etc. Information in respect of each industry has been given for each of the four categories of establishments, the same as mentioned in paragraph 1.4. The pooled picture of the industry as a whole has also been indicated. It will be seen that the families associated with all industries for all categories, have net income from industrial source, as shown in column (7). In three industries, namely, bidi, brass products, and “all other industries” there are establishments in category 4 and it is observed that the income from the establishments belonging to the last two industries is greater than the income from the establishments under category 3. In bidi industry, however, one large establishment under category 4 has an income from industry which is much less than the average income derived from this source by the small establishments in category 3. This is due to the fact that the big establishment is mainly concerned with trade and has taken up industry as a part-time enterprise. Income from industry is higher than that from any other source in the associated families except in the following industries, namely, rice milling, locks, bamboo products, shawl repairing, apparel, vegetable oils, rice products, thread-ball making and mats. In the former 5 industries, however, income from agriculture is greater than from any other source. Trade constitutes the major share of total income in the families associated with the vegetable oil industry. The families associated with rice products and thread-ball making industries derive the major share of their income from other occupations while in the mat industry they depend essentially on help from others. It is also noticeable from the table that income from industry is the only means of livelihood in the families associated with musical instruments according to their own statements. It may be pointed out that the estimates for this industry are based on a very small number of samples. The highest income from agriculture per family appears to occur under dairy (Rs. 806) and the lowest (Rs. 25) under unspecified industries. Families associated with the four industries, namely, thread-ball making, toys, musical instruments and mats have no income from this source. The highest income per family from industry is Rs. 1,141 in gold ornaments and the lowest Rs. 20 in thread-ball making. Another industry of the district, namely, distilleries, has an income from this source amounting to Rs. 1,077. In mats the income is as low as Rs. 50.

(ii) The expression “mechanised” in this report has been used to denote power-driven establishments as against hand-operated concerns which will be called non-mechanised. It may be noticed from the tables that except in a few cases the industries did not show any mechanised establishments, that is, establishments using power. In the rice milling industry 251 mechanised establishments were found. Under “all other industries” also there are only 16 such establishments. Here mechanisation in general appears to bring in higher incomes. Only in one non-mechanised large establishment under “all other industries”, the industrial income has been much more than that in the mechanised small establishments.

Table 6: Distribution of land (owned and possessed) of associated families by industries.—This table furnishes information on the land (cultivated or otherwise) which is owned or possessed per family. Total acres in possession as shown in column (8) have been taken to be equal to the sum total of the total acres owned by the family and total acreage of lands let in minus total acres let out. Total acreages of all lands owned and actually possessed by the family have been accordingly calculated and shown in columns (13) and (14), respectively. It may be seen from the

table that most of the families retaining a larger share of "land owned" under ("khas" cultivation than the share under "let out", have a tendency towards letting in additional agricultural lands for purposes of cultivation, excepting in rice product and bamboo product industries where the families are letting in lands though they have let out a major portion of their own land. Families associated with the following industries, namely, rice products, locks, bamboo products and gold ornaments have greater willingness to let out the major share of lands owned. It may further be seen that the families associated with unspecified industries let out all cultivated lands they own, whereas, those associated with distilleries, cutlery, laundry and carts are retaining all the lands they own under "khas" cultivation. In the case of the last 3 industries mentioned above additional lands have been let in for cultivation. It is observed in the table that the families connected with thread-ball making, toys, musical instruments and mats do not possess any cultivated land. This will account for nil income from agriculture, as shown in column (5) of Table 5. Families associated with the two industries, namely, locks and dairy own lands of about 7 and 5 acres respectively. Eleven industries, namely, rice products, earthenwares, general engineering, footwear, woodware, bidi products, textile machinery, unspecified industries, laundry, carts and "all other industries" have owned land less than 1 acre and the rest have lands between 1.13 and 2.06 acres, excepting the following 3 industries, namely, brass products (3.06), shawl repairing (2.93) and apparel (2.54).

Table 7: Production of crops grown per associated family by industries and by varieties of crops.—Details were furnished in Table 6 in respect of lands which are either owned or possessed. In the case of land let out the owners are either getting an annual rent or the share of the total crops grown. In the cases of cultivated lands let in and in own possession, the family gets the produce of the lands. The total income from agriculture has been correspondingly shown in Table 5 already discussed. The present table shows the total quantity and the value of the crops actually grown by the families by own cultivation. As has been pointed out in Table 5, families connected with the 4 industries, viz., thread-ball making, toys, musical instruments and mats possess no cultivable lands and the families associated with unspecified industries have let out their lands. No principal crops, therefore, were grown by them, as will be evident from this table. Principal crops were grown by all the remaining families. Paddy has been the most important crop grown in the district, while pulses and jute have been grown in most cases as additional crops. Only in 6 cases, namely, general engineering, bamboo products, shawl repairing, textile machinery, carts and "all other industries" pulses were not grown, whereas, cultivation of jute was not made in the lands belonging to the families associated with the two latter industries. Sugarcane appears to have been grown in 3 cases as additional crops. It may be seen in the table that although values of crops have been given, quantities have not been shown in some cases because information regarding the same was not available.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of family expenditure on groups of items of the associated families by industries.—This table gives details in the percentage expenditure on the major heads of consumption, namely, (1) food, (2) fuel and light, (3) clothing, (4) house rent and (5) miscellaneous. These five major heads of consumption are the usually accepted five groups taken into account in the construction of the cost of living index numbers. The expenditure on total food has been subdivided into two classes; viz., (i) cereals and (ii) all other food items. In the three industries, namely, locks, shawl repairing and apparel, information regarding the value of cereals consumed was not available as the industries consumed cereals that are home-grown. The percentage expenditure for

these industries, therefore, have not been shown. As between the major heads of consumption, the percentage expenditure on total food is the highest in all cases. As between the industries the percentage expenditure on total food is comparatively less in the following 2 industries, namely, distilleries and cutlery. It is comparatively high in rice products, bidi, thread-ball making, toys and mats. Next in order is the expenditure on miscellaneous items as shown in column (10). It is found that in distilleries and cutlery 41 per cent. of the total expenditure is on miscellaneous items. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Table 9: Average number of man-months worked per establishment by industries and by total value of assets.—This table indicates the average number of man-months worked in each industry classified by values of assets. Six different ranges in the value of assets have been envisaged in this study beginning from the range “Re. 1 to Rs. 1,000” and ending with the range “Rs. 5,001 and above”. It will be realised that in a general enquiry of this nature it was not possible to collect reliable data about working capital. An attempt was, however, made to collect information about current assets and liabilities as shown in the next two tables. The sources of liabilities have also been shown in Table 12. It will be seen from the next table that assets include land and buildings, machineries and tools, etc., as well as stocks, amount due from customers and cash as on the date of enquiry. The liabilities, that is, the amount owed to others as on the date of enquiry may be read from Table 11. It is to be noted that the values shown for land and buildings, machineries, stocks, etc., are rough estimates only. Details about man-months of employment provided by the establishments of various industries in the different categories and belonging to the six groups of assets may be read in the table itself. It is observed that there are only 2 mechanised industries, namely, wheat flour, etc., and rice milling in this district, excluding the portion included in the Calcutta Industrial area. Of these, the former has less than 21 establishments and as already stated in paragraph 8.1, estimates for this industry have not been separately shown. It may be seen from the table that the mechanised establishments have assets of more than Rs. 1,000. Only in 9 cases, namely, sweets, cotton textiles, locks, bidi, rice milling, brass products, gold ornaments, dairy and “all other industries” the total value of assets exceeds Rs. 2,000. In the last 5 industries, however, there are some establishments in which the total value of assets exceeds Rs. 5,000. There is one large non-mechanised establishment in the bidi industry where the assets are above Rs. 4,000. It may be noticed that the total value of assets of most of the establishments of each industry lies between Re. 1 and Rs. 1,000 excepting the dairy industry, where the largest number of establishments falls in the asset group of Rs. 1,001--2,000. In the following 14 industries, viz., rice products, cutlery, footwear, bamboo products, webbing, thread making, textile machinery, unspecified industries, toys, laundry, carts, apparel, musical instruments and mats the total value of assets per establishment does not exceed Rs. 1,000. Employment appears to increase with the increase in assets up to Rs. 3,000, then falls down and rises again in rice milling and brass product industries. This tendency is also noticed in gold ornaments and dairy, but in these cases employment diminishes when the value of assets exceeds Rs. 2,000. More persons are employed, as assets increase in earthenwares, cotton textiles, general engineering, blacksmith, locks, bidi, tailoring and “all other industries”.

Table 10: Average value (Rs.) of assets per establishment by industries and by different assets.—This table furnishes an idea of the average value of different types of assets. It also shows average value of assets in different categories. All the industries of the district, except thread-ball

making, unspecified industries, toys, musical instruments and mats have assets in land and buildings. It may also be observed that a larger amount is invested in this item in the remaining industries excepting the following industries, viz., rice milling, general engineering, woodware, bidi, tailoring, dairy and "all other industries". The major share of assets is invested in machineries in tailoring, rice milling and "all other industries". It may be seen that some mechanised small establishments having machineries worth Rs. 5,000 or more account for the high average value in the case of the last two industries. In the tailoring industry, however, the average is as high as Rs. 249 per establishment. No machinery is reported to be used by the following industries, namely, distilleries, woodware, bamboo products, bidi, webbing, toys, dairy, laundry, apparel, musical instruments and mats. No assets of any kind are possessed by the unspecified industries according to their own statements. Investments in tools is of the order of Rs. 250 in brass products, locks and "all other industries". It may be seen that the value of investment in tools in the non-mechanised large establishment under "all other industries" has been estimated to be Rs. 6,000, which has inflated the all combined average. The estimate in this case is, however, based on only one sample. It is to be noted that the value of livestock has been included under "other assets" in the cases of vegetable oils and dairy industries. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Table 10A: Estimated number of some important machines used by selected industries.—Table 10 gave the information on the average value of assets. This table shows the estimated number of some important machines ordinarily used in the case of 9 out of 34 industries in the district. It is noticeable from the table that wheat grinding machines are used in all the concerns in wheat product industries of the district. The establishments engaged in tailoring possess, on the average, one sewing machine each, while there are only 16 such machines in the footwear industry. There are nearly 9,255 handlooms working in 3,707 industries under cotton textiles. All the printing concerns of the district use printing machines without power and only one does not possess a cutting machine. In vegetable oils the estimated number of ghanis driven without power has been estimated to be 161 but in rice milling industry the estimated number of power-driven machines for paddy husking purposes is 1,782. For other details reference may be made to the table itself. The names of other machines, tools and accessories used by different industries of the district have been shown in Appendix E.

Table 11: Average value (Rs.) of liabilities per establishment by industries and by different liabilities.—Table 11 shows the average value of liabilities as against the average value of assets given in Table 10. It may be seen from the table that not all establishments have liabilities. The number of establishments in any industry having liabilities on any account is the least in the brass products industry. It may be seen that out of a total number of 288 establishments under this industry only 3 have liabilities on account of raw materials and 1 on account of others. In general engineering roughly 4 per cent. of the total number of establishments have liabilities only for raw materials. Four industries of the district, namely, rice milling, cotton textiles, black-smith and carts have liabilities on all the accounts. In rice milling industry out of a total of 1,693 establishments, 14 have liabilities for land and buildings, 28 for machineries and tools, 198 for raw materials and 28 for others. In cotton textiles 218 establishments have liabilities for land and buildings, 327 for machineries and tools, 327 for raw materials and 109 for others in a total of 3,703 establishments. In blacksmith industry out of 977 establishments 56 have liabilities for land and buildings, 28 for machineries and tools and

of each for raw materials and others. In carts out of a total of 50 establishments 17 establishments have liabilities on all the accounts. On account of these peculiarities, liabilities on any account have been shown as averages for only those establishments which have particular liabilities. The estimated number of establishments having the liabilities has been shown within brackets in each case. The last column, however, gives the average for each industry as a whole taking into account all establishments in the industry concerned. These specialities should be remembered while reading the table. The averages for any industry as a whole could be calculated by multiplying the average shown in the table by the number shown against it within parenthesis and dividing the product by the total number of establishments shown in column (6) of Table 1. The following points relating to the variability of the liability as between sources and industries may be noted:—

- (a) There is no liability whatsoever in the following industries, namely, cutlery, shawl repairing, thread-ball making, textile machinery, unspecified industries, apparel, musical instruments and mats. It should also be noted in this connection that in bamboo products, though there are 63 establishments having an average liability of Rs. 5 on account of raw materials, the average liability of the industry as a whole is quite negligible.
- (b) Average value of liability per establishment as shown in column (12) is the highest (Rs. 975) in the case of distilleries. It is greater than Rs. 100 in 3 other industries, namely, vegetable oils, locks and carts.
- (c) The following industries, namely, rice milling, sweets, blacksmith, carts and "all other industries" have greater liabilities on account of fixed capital, i.e., land and buildings, machines and tools.
- (d) A larger number of establishments have liabilities on account of raw materials than on any other account. It should also be noted in this connection that in the district of Hooghly all the industries having any liability have liabilities on account of raw materials, there being an exception in the case of distilleries.
- (e) Information on the rates of interest is mostly not available. In the few cases where it was available the rate varied from 2 to 12½ per cent.

Table 12: Distribution of liabilities (Rs.) per establishment by industries and by sources of liabilities.—The information on the average value of each type of liability was shown in Table 11. This table gives an indication as to the sources of these liabilities with corresponding average values shown under each. There is no liability from the following sources, namely, bank, co-operative society and the State. Most of the establishments having liabilities meet their requirements from private sources on account of raw materials or other expenditure. It is to be noted, however, that the averages have been calculated over all the establishments in the industries concerned, and not merely the establishments receiving the loans.

Table 13: Labour employed per establishment by different age groups.—This table furnishes information on the labour employed under each of the 4 categories in all the 34 industries pooled together. Under both family and hired labour, details have been given showing the number engaged per establishment as also the man-months worked in the industry. Information on the number per establishment is shown in columns (2) and (6)

under family and hired labour respectively. Information on man-months engaged in industries is shown for family and hired labour in columns (3) and (7) respectively. Total number of man-months worked in the industry as recorded in column (9) is obviously the sum of the entries in columns (3) and (7). The proportions of family labour to total labour engaged in all the industries is shown as percentages in column (10). In column (12) has been given the percentage of the available total labour which has been actually engaged in the industry. It will appear from the table that labourers of all age-groups excepting family children are employed in the non-mechanised small establishments of the district, while only adults are working in the small mechanised establishments as well as the large non-mechanised concerns. It is also noticeable that the number of hired labour is generally less than that of family labour in the small establishments of the district, both mechanised and non-mechanised. But in the case of the non-mechanised big establishments, the case is just the reverse. Man-months worked by hired labour is much less than those worked by family labour in the industries under category 3, while in the two other categories the contribution of hired labour to total labour is proportionately very high. It should be remembered in this connection that cottage industries come under category 3 and consequently more of family labour is utilised in such industries. It may also be found that employment is the highest, as it should be, in the age-group 16 years and above. From column (12) it may be noted that in the small establishments of the district, mechanised as well as non-mechanised, labour is well-utilised for the industry, while in the non-mechanised large establishments the volume of work in the industry was much lower than what it ought to be, indicating perhaps the seasonal nature of these industries.

Table 14: Hired labour employed and wages paid per man-month per establishment by age groups.—This table is similar in structure to Table 13. An indication has been given in this table as to the proportion of hired labour and their wages per man-month. Column (4) indicates the percentage of hired labour to total labour engaged in the industry, which is complementary to column (10) of Table 13.

It is observed that adults employed in large establishments receive more wages than those employed in the smaller ones. Wages earned by the adults in the non-mechanised small establishments of the district is, in fact, about half of what they might receive in the larger establishments of similar nature. Among the small establishments, the mechanised ones pay more than 1½ time of what is paid by the non-mechanised concerns. In category 3 it is further noted that children in the age group 12–15 years receive about half the amount received by adults. It may be stated here that the average monthly wages paid in cash to the labourers may be actually calculated by dividing the entries made in column (5) by those in column (2). Similarly monthly wages received in kind may be obtained by dividing column (6) by column (2). It will then be observed that children below 12 years of age receive Rs. 13 in kind and Rs. 5 in cash to make up a total monthly wage of Rs. 18.

Table 14A: Distribution of family labour by industries.—This table is supplementary to Table 13. The distribution of man-months worked by sex and different age groups of family labour per establishment for each industry has been shown in this table. In all the industries employment is the highest in the age-group 16 years and above. The average number of man-months worked by female adults is greater than that by male adults in the following 4 industries, namely, rice milling, rice products, shawl repairing and unspecified industries. In this connection it may be pointed out that the mat industry is exclusively run by female adults, as

mentioned in connection with Table 2. Female labourers below 15 years of age are not employed in the industries according to their own statements. Excepting the 5 industries mentioned above, 7 other industries, namely, earthenwares, cotton textiles, bamboo products, laundry, sweets, dairy and apparel employ female labourers belonging to the family, although the work done by such labourers is very negligible in the last three industries. Children below 12 years of age have worked for a very negligible period of time in the sweets industry only. In 8 industries, namely, sweets, cotton textiles, blacksmith, bidi, textile machinery, gold ornaments, dairy and musical instruments some children in the age-group 12—15 years were engaged. The man-months worked by them is the highest (6.00) in the musical instrument industry. It is 2.18 in cotton textiles and 1.33 in textile machinery. In the remaining industries the contribution of the children of the aforesaid agegroup to the family industry is negligible. Average number of man-months worked by adult males is the highest (18.68) in cotton textiles. It is also very high (16.75) in distilleries. The average lies between 4.80 and 14.89 in all the other industries of the district excepting those 4 industries where man-months worked by females is greater than those worked by males. It may be seen from the table that the average number of man-months worked by the male adults in these industries is much less.

Table 15: Consumption of fuel, lubricating materials, raw materials, etc., per establishment by industries.—This table furnishes the details of cost of production in respect of consumption of fuel, electricity, lubricating materials, raw materials, packing materials, etc. Figures of cost incurred on annual repairing charges and for work done through others are also indicated in this table. It may be seen from the table that the expenditure on raw materials is the highest in all the industries of the district. The shawl repairing and mats industries, however, show no expenditure on the items of consumption as given in this table. It may be mentioned in this connection that work done in the former industry is done on materials supplied by the customers, as will be evident from Table 16. As the finished products of the latter industry may be made from free gifts of nature, this industry also incurred no costs on account of the items of consumption shown in this table. Consumption of raw materials is the highest (Rs. 5,660) in the case of distilleries. It exceeds Rs. 1,000 in sweets, vegetable oils, footwear, bidi, gold ornaments and dairy industries. In earthenwares, cutlery, unspecified industries, laundry, carts and apparel industries the expenditure on raw materials consumed is less than Rs. 100. It may be also mentioned in this connection that in case of 4 industries, namely, thread-ball making, unspecified industries, toys and musical instruments raw materials constitute the sole item of consumption. Next in importance comes expenditure on fuel items, that is, coal and coke and other fuels. The highest expenditure made on this item is to be found in the case of brass products industry. Thirty large non-mechanised establishments under this industry that consume, on the average, Rs. 2,000 on coal and coke and Rs. 3,240 on other fuels, have inflated the all combined average of the industry to the extent of Rs. 491 and Rs. 471, respectively. These values taken together exceed the value of raw materials consumed by this industry. Electricity is consumed by 7 industries of the district, namely, sweets, general engineering, cutlery, bidi, tailoring, gold ornaments and "all other industries". Except in the industry named last, expenditure on this item is negligible in all other industries. It may be pointed out in this connection that 241 small mechanised establishments under rice milling industry have no expenditure on electricity. This is, perhaps, due to the fact that these concerns utilise

oil engines for generating power as may be inferred from the high values of other fuels and lubricating materials consumed by these establishments. Nine industries of the district, namely, rice milling, cotton textiles, brass products, general engineering, footwear, woodware, clothing, gold ornaments and "all other industries" had part of their total volume of work done through others. In the case of gold ornament industry the value of work done through others is appreciable, being of the order of Rs. 200. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Table 15A: Quantity and value of raw materials consumed per establishment by industries.—This table is supplementary to Table 15 where values of raw materials consumed have been furnished. In this table is given an indication of the quantity and value of some major items of raw materials consumed by different industries. An attempt has been made to select two principal basic materials in respect of each industry of the district. In the following 11 industries, namely, earthenwares, general engineering, footwear, webbing, tailoring, textile machinery, unspecified industries, gold ornaments, laundry, apparel and musical instruments, no specification is possible. Names of the principal basic materials selected for each industry are shown in columns (3) and (10). Units of quantities of these items are given in columns (4) and (11) respectively. The total quantities consumed in respect of these items are furnished in columns (8) and (15) and the values against them have been shown in columns (9) and (16) respectively. Value of raw materials other than these two selected items have been given in column (17). The sources from which the two principal basic materials have been obtained are shown in columns (5), (6), (7) and in columns (12), (13), (14), respectively. Raw materials have been taken as locally produced wherever these were stated to be produced within an area of about 10 miles of radius from the local market place from where the raw materials are purchased. Quantities of such materials have been shown separately in columns (5) and (12) for those purchased in local markets or hâts or bazars and in columns (6) and (13) for those purchased from outside the local markets or hâts. Figures for consumption of materials not produced locally have been shown in columns (7) and (14). Obviously columns (5), (6) and (7) add up to the total shown in column (8). Similar is the case of the total shown in column (15). The number of establishments in each industry has not been shown in this table and reference to this may be made in Table 15. Quantity and value figures of the principal items of raw materials consumed by "all other industries" have not been shown. It is to be noted from the table that except in the cases of sweets, cotton textiles, blacksmith, locks, bamboo products and bidi industries, no information on the quantity and value has been available in respect of the second principal basic material selected for each industry. It may also be seen that the quantity of timber and dye consumed by woodware, carts and toys cannot be given and only values are shown. Neither quantity nor value of the principal raw material in mats, can be shown, as information is not available due to reasons already referred to in Table 15. It is apparent that a major proportion of the total quantity of the principal raw materials consumed by 6 industries, namely, sweets, cotton textiles, brass products, blacksmith, cutlery is not locally produced. But "chhana" which is one of the principal raw materials consumed by sweets industry, is mostly purchased from the local market. A fairly large quantity of local products is purchased from outside the local market in the cases of bidi and thread-ball making industries, where bidi leaf, tobacco (sukha) and yarn are consumed as principal raw materials respectively. Details of quantity and value of individual items may be read from the table.

Table 16: Production and sale of finished goods, amount received for work done for others per establishment and value of work done per man-month by industries.—This table gives the value of production as against the cost of production shown in Table 15. Values of goods sold through various agencies have been shown in columns (6) to (10). The value of work done on the materials supplied by customers is given in column (12). In column (15) has been shown the value of work done per man-month. It will be seen from the table that the total value of work done shown in column (13) is the sum total of total value of production actually made during the year in column (5) and the total amount received for work done for others in column (12). The distribution of total value of work done (Rs.) as between industries has already been shown in 5 ranges in section (j) of paragraph 10.1 in the discussion on Table 1. It is noticeable that the total value of work done in mechanised concerns is greater than in non-mechanised small establishments in rice-milling and "all other industries". It may also be seen that in non-mechanised large establishments of brass products, bidi and "all other industries", the average values of work done are Rs. 10,500, Rs. 15,500 and Rs. 7,261, respectively. It should, however, be noted that estimates in these categories are based on small numbers of samples. It will be noticed that the value of work done per man-month as shown in column (15), in mechanised concerns in rice milling industry is greater, as usual, than that in the non-mechanised small ones. But in "all other industries" it appears to be low in the case of mechanised concerns. Estimates shown here are based on very small numbers of samples. Value of work done depends largely on the value of the materials on which the work is done. There can, therefore, be no valid comparison in respect of this between different industries. The figures shown in the table give an idea about the average of all establishments within any industry. For example, value of work done per man-month in sweets industry, as a whole, is Rs. 219. Multiplying by 12, the value of work done in a year would be Rs. 2,628, if only 1 person was employed. An establishment belonging to this industry, if it employs 2 persons, would produce goods worth about Rs. 5,256 and so on. The value of work done per man-month for each category is given in this table and a comparison may be made as between categories themselves. It is to be noted that of all the agencies through which sale of finished goods of the district has been effected, the contribution of dandadar, co-operative stores and agents is nil, except in 3 industries, namely, tailoring, gold ornaments and toys, where small amounts of goods are sold through dandadar. It is observed from the table that 9 industries, namely, distilleries, cutlery, locks, woodware, textile machinery, apparel, musical instruments, mats and "all other industries", sell exclusively through their own retail establishments. Five industries, namely, brass products, bidi, thread-ball making, dairy and carts market their finished products mainly through their own wholesale organisations. It is apparent that in general engineering, webbing, unspecified industries and laundry, total value of work done is from the materials supplied by customers. The rest of the industries sell their goods through both wholesale and retail establishments. Value of work done on materials supplied by others is much greater than that on own materials in the cases of industries, namely, rice-milling, brass products, cutlery, gold ornaments, and musical instruments. This is quite apparent from the nature of work done by these industries.

Table 16A: Quantity and value of finished products made during the year for sale per establishment by industries.—This table which is supplementary to Table 16, gives details of the quantity and value of items of finished products made during the year. An attempt has been made to

select two principal items of finished products in respect of each industry of the district. It may be seen from the table that no information on the quantity and value has been available in respect of the second principal product selected for the respective industries except in the following 4 industries, namely, rice products, distilleries, cotton textiles and footwear. Names of the two principal products selected for each industry are shown in columns (3) and (7) and units of quantity of these items in columns (4) and (8), respectively. The total quantities produced in respect of these items are furnished in columns (5) and (9) and values of corresponding quantities in columns (6) and (10), respectively. Values of finished products other than these two selected items have been given in column (11). The number of establishments in each industry has not been shown in this table for which Table 16 may be consulted. Quantity and value figures of principal products of "all other industries" have not been furnished. It is further to be noted that in sweets, woodware and toys, the quantities of principal products cannot be given. Only values have been shown. No specification could be possible in respect of the principal products of the following 12 industries, namely, earthenwares, general engineering, blacksmith, cutlery, shawl repairing, tailoring, textile machinery, unspecified industries, gold ornaments, laundry, apparel and musical instruments. In 4 industries, namely, sweets, cutlery, woodware and toys, the values of miscellaneous items produced constitute the major share of the total value of products. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Availability of raw materials consumed by the small industries of the district and competition, if any, experienced by them from foreign goods and Indian mill-made goods have been shown in Appendix F. It may be observed from the table that generally speaking the industries of the district do not experience any difficulty with regard to availability of raw materials. Difficulty is only slightly felt by the textile machinery industry. It may also be noticed that mild competition with foreign goods is faced by the finished products of two industries only, namely, cotton textiles and dairy. Competition, however, from Indian mill-made goods is keenly felt by the wheat products industry. Competition is also appreciably felt by the following industries of the district, namely, distilleries, vegetable oils, steel trunk, locks, bidi and dairy. It may be pointed out, however, in this connection that competitive goods, include among other things, mill-made substitutes also.

Table 17: Average cost as percentage of average value of production per establishment by industries.—Expenditure on rents and interests and labour which was not shown in Table 15, has been shown in this table in addition to the cost of raw materials, fuels, etc. In columns (6) and (7) have been shown the total amounts spent on hired labour, both including and excluding casual workers, to give an idea as to the extent of such labour employed. Total cost per establishment excluding family labour has been shown in column 12 of this table and in column 13 has been given the average value of production per establishment. The difference between the two columns indicates the average gross profit earned by the industry. Cost as recorded in column (12) has been expressed as percentage of the value of production as recorded in column (13) and shown in column (14). The lower the magnitude of this percentage the higher will be the profit per unit value of production.

It is observed that the percentage is as high as 91 in locks and thread-ball making industries indicating that these industries are running with much less profit and if the estimated cost on family labour as shown in column (8) is considered against the total cost excluding family labour

shown in column (12), it may be said that the industries are running under very stringent conditions. It may also be observed that in those cases where the percentages are low it does not necessarily mean that profits are high because the total cost has been calculated excluding the remuneration which normally should have gone to family labour. For example, the low percentage (12.31) found in the case of unspecified industries indicates that cost of production is only about 12 per cent. of the value produced; and the profit is about 88 per cent. It will be noted in column (8) that the cost of family labour estimated on the basis of wages paid to hired labour exceeds the value of production. This means, therefore, that the owner of the industries is not getting as much money as he could expect to receive by hiring himself out. The entries in column (8), therefore, should be taken into account while assessing the profits. In 3 industries the percentage lies between 78 and 90 and in 9 industries it is between 50 and 75 indicating that the former are running under stringent conditions while the latter are making some amount of normal profits. In other cases the percentage is below 50. But the profits seem to be not so high when the cost of family labour is taken into account. No percentage has been shown in the cases of shawl repairing and mat industries, because no costs are incurred by these two industries as stated earlier.

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The 9th November 1955.

TABLE 1
Summary of result

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments.	No. of establishments without relevant information.	No. of establishments on which estimates made.	Assets.	
						Total value. (Rs.)	Average per establishment. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	2	Rice milling ..	1,693	10	1,883	16,67,103	990
2	2A	Rice products ..	444	..	444	25,900	58
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc..	1,142	..	1,142	4,42,094	387
4	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	..	40	26,130	653
5	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	162	1	161	1,19,172	740
6	14A	Earthenwares ..	737	..	737	2,44,263	331
7	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	3,703	1	3,702	30,41,519	822
8	22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	..	288	3,31,384	1,150
9	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	..	98	23,950	244
10	29A	Blacksmith ..	977	..	977	3,79,964	389
11	29D	Cutlery ..	22	..	22	7,212	328
12	29F	Locks ..	2	..	2	2,799	1,400
13	30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	289	..	289	49,896	173
14	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing) ..	287	5	282	68,056	241
15	41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,831	..	1,831	43,881	24

16	43A	Bidi products	..	..	813	..	813	56,883	70
17	46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manu- facturing, shawl repairing.	..	..	80	..	80	3,216	40
18	48	Thread and treadball making	..	..	30	..	30	720	24
19	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	445	..	445	2,13,839	481
20	62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heads, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	..	93	..	93	15,789	170
21	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	138	..	138	..	..
22	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	601	..	601	5,11,392	851
23	63E	Toy making Yearthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	..	61	1	60	600	10
24	63F	Dairy	..	..	2,506	..	2,506	64,88,031	2,589
25	63G	Laundry	..	..	222	1	221	26,050	118
26	63J	Carts	..	..	50	..	50	26,000	520
27	63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces).	..	..	50	..	50	2,625	53
28	63N	Musical instruments	..	..	41	1	40	1,660	41
29	63P	Mats	..	..	10	..	10	50	5
30-34	..	All other industries—Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products), chemicals including drugs and pharma- ceuticals, wood chopping, printing, (including litho- graphing) book binding, embossing, and watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing.	..	..	52	10	42	1,10,033	2,620
35-37	..	Biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries) saw milling and hay cutting.	..	..	32	32	Information not available.		
		All industries combined	..	..	16,939	62	16,877	1,39,30,211	..

TABLE 1.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments on which estimates made.	Labour employed.					
				Family labour.		Hired labour.		Total labour.	
				Total number.	Average per establishment.	Total number.	Average per establishment.	Total number.	Average per establishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	2	Rice milling	1,683	2,320	1.38	340	0.20	2,660	1.58
2	2A	Rice products	444	888	2.00	..	..	888	2.00
3	3A	Sweet, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	1,142	1,749	1.53	192	0.17	1,941	1.70
4	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	60	1.50	110	2.75	170	4.25
5	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	161	176	1.09	17	0.11	193	1.20
6	14A	Earthenware	737	1,838	2.49	..	..	1,838	2.49
7	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	3,702	11,759	3.18	762	0.20	12,521	3.38
8	22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	453	1.57	1,245	4.33	1,698	5.90
9	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	100	1.02	13	0.13	113	1.15
10	29A	Blacksmith	977	1,701	1.74	195	0.20	1,896	1.94
11	29D	Cutlery	22	32	1.45	1	0.05	33	1.50
12	29F	Locks	2	4	2.00	..	..	4	2.00
13	30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	289	430	1.49	38	0.13	468	1.62
14	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing) ..	282	345	1.22	..	..	345	1.22
15	41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,831	3,031	1.66	..	..	3,031	1.66

TABLE 1.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments on which estimates made.	Wages paid to hired labour.		Value of raw materials (including packing materials consumed).	
				Total.	Average per establishment.	Total.	Average per establishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(Rs.) (15)	(Rs.) (16)	(Rs.) (17)	(Rs.) (18)
1	2	Rice milling	1,683	1,99,548	118.57	4,42,911	263
2	2A	Rice products	444	..	..	1,24,882	281
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1,142	29,216	25.58	29,33,331	2,568
4	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	80,500	2,012.50	2,28,410	5,710
5	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	161	2,914	18.10	1,62,304	1,008
6	14A	Earthenwares	737	..	..	56,674	77
7	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,702	2,04,808	55.32	35,11,782	949
8	22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	2,26,804	787.51	1,43,249	497
9	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	4,953	50.54	10,345	106
10	29A	Blacksmith	977	46,159	47.25	2,48,332	254
11	29D	Cutlery	22	360	16.36	1,469	67
12	29F	Locks	2	..	..	1,086	543
13	30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	21,960	75.99	3,25,702	1,127
14	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	282	..	..	96,538	342
15	41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,831	..	..	1,84,552	101

16	43A	Bidi products	..	..	813	70,096	86-22	12,95,950	1,594
17	46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
18	48	Thread and threadball making	..	..	30	..	..	5,516	172
19	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny repairing.	..	..	445	22,026	49-50	2,57,804	579
20	62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heads, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	..	93	889	9-56	40,496	436
21	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	138	..	..	4,370	32
22	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	601	69,355	115-40	6,28,104	1,045
23	63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	..	60	..	..	8,640	144
24	63F	Dairy	..	..	2,506	11,53,864	460-44	45,84,914	1,830
25	63G	Laundry	..	..	221	..	..	17,639	80
26	63J	Carts	..	..	50	5,833	116-66	2,333	47
27	63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces)	..	..	50	..	..	2,913	58
28	63N	Musical instruments	..	..	40	3,020	75-50	9,600	240
29	63P	Mats	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
30-34	..	All other industries—Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products), chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals, wood chopping, printing (including lithographing), book binding, embossing, and watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing.	..	..	42	12,647	301-12	9,616	229
35-37	..	Biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries), saw milling and hay cutting.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Information not available.				
					16,877	21,54,952	..	1,53,39,262	..
					All industries combined				

TABLE 1.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments on which estimates made.	Value of fuels, electricity and lubricating materials, etc., consumed.		Cost of production excluding family labour.	
				Total.	Average per establishment.	Total.	Average per establishment.
				(Rs.) (19)	(Rs.) (20)	(Rs.) (21)	(Rs.) (22)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	2	Rice milling	1,653	2,28,881	136	9,58,639	570
2	2A	Rice products	444	17,138	39	1,53,801	346
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	1,142	1,83,984	161	31,90,336	2,793
4	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	9,640	241	3,36,970	8,424
5	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	161	338	2	1,67,005	1,037
6	14A	Earthenwares	737	63,155	86	1,26,098	171
7	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	3,702	57,708	15	41,65,404	1,125
8	22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	2,77,074	962	6,66,325	2,314
9	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	2,664	27	27,033	276
10	29A	Blacksmith	977	1,13,208	116	4,28,091	438
11	29D	Cutlery	22	827	37	3,118	142
12	29F	Locks	2	102	51	2,398	1,199
13	30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	289	501	2	3,70,175	1,281
14	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing) ..	282	219	1	1,65,221	586
15	41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,831	4,104	2	1,89,666	103

16	43A	Bidi products	..	..	813	6,739	8	18,66,689	2,296
17	46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manu- facturing, shawl repairing.	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
18	48	Thread and threadball making	..	..	30	..	..	5,760	192
19	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	445	5,046	11	3,08,245	693
20	62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, halds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	..	93	617	5	42,480	457
21	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	138	..	..	4,508	33
22	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	601	48,614	81	8,84,043	1,471
23	63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	..	60	..	..	9,540	159
24	63F	Dairy	..	..	2,506	51,002	20	58,10,922	2,319
25	63G	Laundry	..	..	221	5,304	24	23,219	105
26	63J	Carts	..	..	50	2,000	40	13,267	265
27	63K	Apparel (esp making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces)	..	..	50	137	3	3,125	63
28	63N	Musical instruments	..	..	40	..	..	13,340	334
29	63P	Mats	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
30-34	..	All other industries—Wheat, flour, atta mills (wheat products), chemicals including drugs and pharmaceu- ticals, wood chopping, printing (including litho- graphing), book binding, embossing and watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing.	..	..	42	2,463	59	33,480	797
35-37	..	Biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries), saw milling and hay cutting.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All industries combined ..					16,877	10,81,365	..	1,99,68,898	..

Information not available.

TABLE 1.—*concd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments on which estimates made.	Value of work done.		Average total cost (excluding family labour) as percentage of average value of production.
				Total.	Average per establishment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(Rs.) (23)	(Rs.) (24)	(25)
1	2	Rice milling	..	1,683	12,89,640	766
2	2A	Rice products	..	444	2,82,354	636
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	..	1,142	42,57,855	3,728
4	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	3,90,840	9,771	86.21
5	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	161	2,04,325	1,269	81.72
6	14A	Earthenwares	..	737	5,83,627	792
7	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	..	3,702	78,50,309	2,120
8	22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	9,31,435	3,234	71.55
9	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	1,02,472	1,046	26.39
10	29A	Blacksmith	..	977	10,60,226	1,085
11	29D	Cutlery	..	22	14,700	668
12	29F	Locks	..	2	2,640	1,320
13	30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	289	5,75,669	1,992
14	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	..	282	3,75,609	1,332
15	41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	1,831	6,57,898	359
						28.69

16	43A	Bidi products	..	..	813	23,69,941	2,915	78.77
17	46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manu- facturing, shawl repairing.	..	..	80	8,752	109	0.00
18	48	Thread and threadball making	..	..	30	6,360	212	90.57
19	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	445	6,95,425	1,563	44.34
20	62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	..	93	1,27,100	1,367	33.43
21	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	138	37,030	268	12.31
22	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	601	15,81,995	2,632	55.89
23	63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	..	60	31,780	530	30.00
24	63F	Dairy	..	..	2,506	81,20,782	3,240	71.57
25	63G	Laundry	..	..	221	1,03,497	468	22.44
26	63J	Carts	..	..	50	40,167	803	33.00
27	63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making turbans, shoe laces)	..	..	50	13,500	270	23.33
28	63N	Musical instruments	..	..	40	42,420	1,061	31.48
29	63P	Mats	..	..	10	500	50	0.00
30-34	..	All other industries—Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products), chemicals including drugs and pharma- ceuticals, wood chopping, printing (including litho- graphing), book binding, embossing and watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing.	..	..	42	64,386	1,533	52.00
35-37	..	Biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries), saw milling and hay cutting.	..	..	Information not available.			
All industries combined					16,877	3,18,23,234	..	...

TABLE 2.
Employment position in the associated families by industries

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Average size of the family.	Average number per family.			
				In gainful employment.			
				Below 12 years.		12-15 years.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2	Rice milling	..	3.81	..	..	0.05	..
2A	Rice products	..	4.53	..	..	0.07	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	..	7.62	0.02	..	0.01	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	5.80	..	..	..	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	162	5.80	..	..	..	..
14A	Earthenwares	..	7.44	..	..	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and reaving	3,703	7.71	..	..	0.21	..
22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	7.59	..	..	..	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and*transformation of electrical energy).	98	4.51	..	..	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	..	7.88	..	..	0.03	..
29D	Cutlery	..	7.05	..	..	..	..
29F	Locks	..	10.50	..	..	..	..

30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	289	4.93	..	..	..
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	..	287	6.84	..	0.06	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	1,831	4.32	0.04	0.07	..
43A	Bidi products	..	813	5.09	..	0.01	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	..	80	6.20	..	..	..
48	Thread and threadball making	..	30	5.00	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	445	6.20	..	..	..
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	93	5.44	..	0.11	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	..	138	2.67	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	601	6.40	..	0.01	..
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	61	4.66	..	..	..
63F	Dairy	..	2,506	8.56	..	0.04	..
63G	Laundry	..	222	5.25	..	..	..
63J	Carts	..	50	5.34	..	..	..
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	..	50	7.00	..	..	..
63N	Musical instruments	..	41	2.50	..	0.50	..
63P	Mats	..	10	1.00	..	..	..
	All other industries	..	52	8.33	..	..	..

TABLE 2—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Average number per family.					
			In gainful employment.			Non-working dependants.		
			16 years and above.			Below 12 years.		
			Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)	
2	Rice milling	1,693	0.44	1.06		0.62	0.33	
2A	Rice products	444	1.13	1.46		1.07	0.40	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1,142	1.73	0.06		1.21	1.50	
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	1.20	..		0.20	0.40	
8	Vegetable oil—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	162	1.50	..		1.00	0.90	
14A	Earthenwares	737	1.87	0.75		1.37	1.33	
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	2.09	0.97		1.35	1.50	
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	1.66	..		1.44	1.31	
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	1.02	0.02		0.96	0.83	
29A	Blacksmith	977	2.05	..		1.49	1.40	
29D	Cutlery	22	1.32	..		0.95	1.32	
29F	Locks	2	3.00	..		0.50	1.50	
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	1.76	..		0.54	0.81	

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	1.45	..	1.33	1.78
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,831	1.29	0.46	0.64	0.68
43A	Bidi products ..	813	1.68	..	0.94	0.75
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	1.60	1.00	0.60	1.20
48	Thread and threadball making ..	30	2.00	..	1.00	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	1.61	..	0.97	1.22
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heads, reeds, pickers, etc.).	93	1.33	..	1.00	1.00
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	138	0.33	0.67	1.00	0.33
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	601	1.24	..	1.33	1.25
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	1.33	..	1.66	0.67
63F	Dairy ..	2,506	1.96	0.12	1.32	1.04
63G	Laundry ..	222	1.50	0.44	1.12	0.75
63J	Carts ..	50	1.00	..	1.00	1.66
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	50	2.00	0.24	1.00	..
63N	Musical instruments ..	41	1.00	..	0.50	..
63P	Mats ..	10	..	1.00	..	..
	All other industries ..	52	1.12	..	2.45	0.93

TABLE 2.—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Average number per family.						Servants, Tutors, etc.
			Non-working dependants.				16 years and above.		
			12—15 years.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
			(13)	(14)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
2	Rice milling	1,693	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.49	0.39		
2A	Rice products	444	0.13	0.20	..	0.07	..		
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1,142	0.19	0.26	0.38	2.10	0.16		
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	0.20	0.20	..	0.60	3.00		
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	162	0.30	0.10	0.10	1.80	0.10		
14A	Earthenwares	737	0.46	0.29	0.25	1.12	..		
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	0.44	0.15	0.09	0.85	0.06		
22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	0.02	0.26	0.09	1.81	1.00		
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy.)	98	0.02	0.30	0.10	1.18	0.08		
29A	Blacksmith	977	0.31	0.23	0.20	2.03	0.14		
29D	Cutlery	22	0.27	0.32	0.32	2.55	..		
29F	Locks	2	1.50	0.50	..	2.50	1.00		
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	0.13	0.16	0.06	1.47	..		

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	0.61	0.11	0.11	1.39	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,831	0.11	0.18	0.03	0.82	..
43A	Bidi products ..	813	0.06	0.24	0.01	1.39	0.01
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.80	..
48	Thread and threadball making ..	30	..	..	..	2.00	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	0.19	0.18	0.19	1.57	0.27
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	93	0.44	0.33	..	1.23	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	138	..	..	..	0.34	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	601	0.28	0.24	0.28	1.61	0.16
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	..	..	..	1.00	..
63F	Dairy ..	2506	0.44	0.12	0.28	1.84	1.40
63G	Laundry ..	222	0.13	0.25	0.06	1.00	..
63J	Carts ..	50	0.34	..	..	1.00	0.34
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	50	0.76	0.50	..	2.00	0.50
63N	Musical instruments ..	41	..	..	..	..	0.50
63P	Mats ..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	All other industries ..	52	0.60	0.07	0.62	1.88	0.66

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 3.
Distribution of average number of non-working dependants in the associated families by industries and by causes.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establish- ments.	Causes.					
			Student.	Sick or infirm.	Dull season.	Want of employment.	Not seeking employment.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	Rice milling	1693	0.35	0.05	..	0.22	1.25	1.87
2A	Rice products	444	..	..	..	0.07	1.80	1.87
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	1142	1.47	0.18	..	..	3.99	5.64
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	0.60	..	..	..	1.00	1.60
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	162	0.50	..	..	0.10	3.60	4.20
14A	Earthenwares	737	0.83	0.04	..	0.04	3.91	4.82
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3703	0.88	..	..	0.06	3.44	4.38
22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final pro- ducts ready for use.	238	1.24	..	..	..	3.69	4.93
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	0.32	0.02	..	0.06	2.99	3.39
29A	Blacksmith	977	1.11	0.03	..	0.06	4.46	5.66
29D	Cutlery	22	0.59	..	..	..	5.14	5.73
29F	Locks	2	2.00	..	..	..	4.50	6.50
29	Furniture and leather manufactures	289	0.22	0.11	..	..	2.84	3.17

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	1.33	..	..	..	4.00	5.33
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1831	0.11	..	..	0.03	2.32	2.46
43A	Bidi products ..	813	0.50	..	..	..	2.89	3.39
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	1.20	..	..	..	2.40	3.60
48	Thread and threadball making ..	30	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	0.88	0.17	..	0.01	3.26	4.32
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	93	1.44	..	..	..	2.56	4.00
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	138	0.34	..	..	..	1.33	1.67
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	601	1.36	0.05	..	0.12	3.46	4.99
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	0.33	..	..	..	3.00	3.33
63F	Dairy ..	2506	1.44	..	..	0.04	3.56	5.04
63G	Laundry ..	222	0.75	..	..	..	2.56	3.31
63J	Carts ..	50	0.34	..	..	0.66	3.00	4.00
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	50	0.26	..	..	..	4.00	4.26
63N	Musical instruments ..	41	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50
63P	Mats ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	All other industries ..	52	2.50	..	..	0.05	4.00	6.55

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 4.

Percentage distribution of the members of the associated families (including servants, tutors, etc.) by industries and by standards of education

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of estab- lish- ments.	Illiterate.	Just literate.	M.E. standard (up to class VI).	Non-matric. Matriculate.	Under graduate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	Rice milling	..	60.22	10.80	18.05	7.18	2.72	..
2A	Rice products	..	97.07	2.93	..	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	..	56.92	10.58	26.38	6.00	0.12	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	58.62	24.14	10.34	3.45	3.45	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	162	60.39	18.95	18.95	1.71	..	..
14A	Earthenwares	..	64.86	15.06	17.85	2.23	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	..	54.96	13.36	24.81	5.34	1.53	..
22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	55.06	18.17	22.75	2.61	1.37	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	54.30	19.46	23.08	3.16	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	..	60.85	11.62	23.18	3.62	0.73	..
29D	Steel trunk	..	62.58	18.71	18.71	..	..	..
29F	Locks	..	38.10	14.28	38.10	9.52	..	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	83.00	8.22	8.78	..	..	..

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	63.41	5.71	26.83	4.05	..	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,831	86.78	8.27	4.95	..	..	..
42A	Bidi products ..	813	61.37	11.68	26.52	0.36	0.07	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	41.94	91.35	32.26	6.45	..	..
48	Thread and threadball making ..	30	80.00	20.00	..	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	53.46	14.42	25.71	6.41	..	..
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	93	57.11	4.15	38.74	..	..	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	138	75.00	..	25.00	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	601	52.29	14.39	26.74	6.35	0.18	..
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	78.57	14.29	7.14	..	..	..
63F	Dairy ..	2,506	55.16	13.08	23.36	7.47	0.93	..
63G	Laundry ..	222	71.46	11.90	15.43	1.21	..	..
63J	Carts ..	50	62.55	31.08	6.37	..	..	..
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	50	64.28	10.86	21.43	3.43	..	..
63N	Musical instruments ..	41	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
63P	Mats ..	10	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
	All other industries ..	52	34.57	18.57	29.43	16.00	1.14	..

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 4—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of estab- lish- ments.	Graduate.		Post graduate.		Other technical studies.	Total.
			General.	Technical.	General.	Technical.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
2	Rice milling	1,693	0.41	..	..	..	0.62	100.00
2A	Rice products	444	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1,142	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	162	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
14A	Earthenwares	737	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	0.04	..	..	..	..	100.00
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
29A	Blacksmith	977	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
29D	Steel trunk	22	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
29F	Locks	2	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,831	..	..	..	..	..	100.00

43A	Bidi products	..	..	813	..	..	..	..	100-00
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	100-00
48	Thread and threadball making	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	100-00
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	445	..	..	..	..	100-00
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.)	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	100-00
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	100-00
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	601	..	..	..	0-05	100-00
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	100-00
63F	Dairy	..	..	2,506	..	..	..	..	100-00
63G	Laundry	..	..	222	..	..	..	..	100-00
63J	Carts	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	100-00
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	100-00
63N	Musical instruments	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	100-00
63P	Mats	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	100-00
	All other industries	..	..	52	0-29	..	..	..	100-00

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 5.
Average annual income (Rs.) of the associated families by industries and by sources of income
(Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1.4 of the report)

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Average net income (Rs.) per annum per family from						
				Agriculture and horticulture.	Sale of milk, eggs, etc.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Other occupation.	Rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	Rice milling	1	241	886	13	434	559	234	155	50
		2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,442	77	26	150	9	..	70	2
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	All combined	..	1,693	193	24	191	88	34	82	9
2A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	444	43	16	290	12	4	362	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	All combined	..	444	43	16	290	12	4	362	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	230	..	939	82	..	80	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	All combined	..	1,142	230	..	939	82	..	80	..

TABLE 5.—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Average net income (Rs.) per annum per family from						
				Agriculture and horticulture.	Sale of milk, eggs, etc.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Other occupation.	Rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	258	286	1	790	12	..	..	3
		4	30	908	..	1,945	150	..	..	..
	All combined	..	288	351	1	910	26	..	..	3
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	98	48	..	791	28	..	13	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	98	48	..	791	28	..	13	..
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	977	246	10	647	21	27	97	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	977	246	10	647	21	27	97	..

29D Cutlery	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	22	326	..	390	16	..	200	..	..
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined		..	22	326	..	390	16	..	200	..	..
29F Locks	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	2	794	75	121	540	125	..	..	..
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined		..	2	794	75	121	540	125	..	..	..
30 Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	289	245	..	711	22	..	51	1	..
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined		..	289	245	..	711	22	..	51	1	..
41 Woodware (including furniture manufacturing).	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	287	107	..	746	..	..	235	..	..
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined		..	287	107	..	746	..	..	235	..	..

TABLE 5.—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Average net income (Rs.) per annum per family from						
				Agricul- ture and horticul- ture.	Sale of milk, eggs, etc.	Industry.	Trade.	Profes- sion.	Other occupa- tion.	Rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
63P Mats	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	10	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	10	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
All combined										
All other industries	..	1	16	..	..	692	1,100	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	35	132	..	667	..	..	425	13
		4	1	614	..	2,000	..	..	..	..
		..	52	125	..	702	157	..	354	11
All combined										

TABLE 3. — *Contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Average net income (Rs.) per annum per family from							
				Interest.	Remittances.	Help.	Sale of assets.	Drawing on pensions and savings.	Loan.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
2	Rice milling ..	1	241	..	180	..	317	439	489	72	3,828
		2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,442	..	..	19	18	3	17	1	392
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				..	26	16	61	65	84	11	884
2A	Rice products, ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	444	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	735
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				..	..	..	..	..	8	..	735
3A	Sweets, icecream, batasa, chunabhatta, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	..	71	..	9	123	66	5	1,605
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				..	71	..	9	123	66	5	1,605

TABLE 5.—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Average net income (Rs.) per annum per family from							Total.
				Interest.	Re-mittances.	Help.	Sale of assets.	Drawing on pensions and savings.	Loan.	Others.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	40	..	..	..	..	..	650	..	1,800
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	40	..	..	..	..	..	650	..	1,800
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, and extraction and processing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	162	..	..	..	14	..	59	75	1,075
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	162	..	..	..	14	..	59	75	1,075
14A	Earthenwares ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	737	..	..	..	13	4	87	22	1,072
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	737	..	..	..	13	4	87	22	1,072

TABLE 5.—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory number.	*No. of estab- lish- ments.	Average net income (Rs.) per annum per family from							
				Interest.	Remit- tances.	Help.	Sale of assets.	Drawing on pen- sions and savings.	Loan.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
29D	Cutlery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	22	..	..	..	273	..	3	179	1,387
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	22	..	..	..	273	..	3	179	1,387
29F	Locks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2	..	..	..	..	175	..	171	2,001
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	2	..	..	..	..	175	..	171	2,001
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	289	..	..	..	..	..	49	1	1,080
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	289	..	..	..	..	..	49	1	1,080

	1	2	3	4	..	1	2	3	4	..	1	2	3	4	..	1	2	3	4	..
41 Woodware (including furniture manufacturing).	..	..	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	133	102	1,350	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	133	102	1,350	..	..	..
41A Bamboo and cane products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,831	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	27	6	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	1,831	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	27	6	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43A Bidi products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	812	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	18	..	10	24	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	813	..	..	..	..	12	18	..	10	24	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing and shawl repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 5.—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory number.	*No. of esta- blish- ments.	Average net income (Rs.) per annum per family from							
				Interest.	Remit- tances.	Help.	Sale of assets.	Drawing on pen- sions and savings.	Loan.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
48	Thread and threadball making	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	30	..	..	..	85	..	50	..	755
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	30	..	..	..	85	..	50	..	755
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	445	..	17	5	46	42	25	62	1,390
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	445	..	17	5	46	42	25	62	1,390
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bob- bins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	93	..	..	..	19	11	187	15	1,169
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	93	..	..	..	19	11	187	15	1,169

TABLE 6.

Distribution of land (owned and possessed) of associated families by industries

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishment.	Land owned and possessed per family (acres).				
			Cultivated.				Total possessed.
			Owned.	Let out.	Khas cultivation.	Let in.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2	Rice milling	1,693	1-2910	0-5231	0-7679	0-1673	0-9352
2A	Rice products	444	0-0693	0-0640	0-0053	0-3547	0-3600
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, betasa, chana-bajra, etc.	1,142	1-1928	0-5580	0-6368	0-4508	1-0876
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	1-1320	....	1-1320	....	1-1320
8	Vegetable oils—of seed crushing and extraction and processing.	162	1-7880	0-2170	1-5710	0-1000	1-6710
14A	Earthenwares	737	0-9465	0-2299	0-7166	0-3457	1-0623
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	1-6068	0-5680	1-1288	0-5824	1-7112
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	3-0622	0-0-36	2-9786	....	2-9786
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	0-4701	0-1313	0-3388	....	0-3388
29A	Blacksmith	977	1-7800	0-2087	1-5713	0-3456	1-9169
29D	Cutlery	22	1-2091	....	1-2091	0-6061	1-8152
29F	Locks	2	7-1650	4-1650	3-0000	....	3-0000

30	Footwear and pattern manufactures	..	289	0-7465	0-2168	0-3098	0-3014	0-3000
41	Woodware (in liding furniture manufacturing)	..	257	0-9916	0-4733	0-5183	0-1778	0-6961
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	1831	1-9333	1-8265	0-1068	0-3088	0-4156
43A	Bidi products	..	813	0-3906	0-1300	0-2606	0-0596	0-3202
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	..	80	2-8300	0-6000	2-3300	0-0660	2-3960
48	Thread and threadball making	..	30	....	....	....	....	....
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	445	2-0689	0-5135	1-5554	....	1-5554
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, bobbins, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	93	2-2833	0-0989	0-1844	0-1111	0-2955
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	138	0-3333	0-3333	....	....	....
63A	Gold and silverware, Ornaments	..	601	1-8785	1-3953	0-4832	....	0-4832
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	61	....	....	....	....	....
63F	Dairy	..	2-706	5-0192	0-5330	4-4862	0-3063	4-7925
63G	Laundry	..	222	0-7325	....	0-7525	1-0069	1-7594
63J	Carts	..	50	0-3867	....	0-3867	0-3333	0-7200
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	..	50	2-5400	0-5000	2-0400	1-2500	3-2900
63N	Musical instruments	..	41	....	....	....	....	....
63P	Mats	..	10	....	....	....	....	....
	All other industries	..	52	0-8598	0-0662	0-7936	0-8714	1-6650

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 6.—*cond.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Land owned and possessed per family (acres).									
			Other than cultivated.							Total.		
			Not avail- able for cultivation.	Culturable waste.	Uncultura- ble waste.	Others.	Onwed.	Possessed.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
2	Rice milling	1,693	0.2717	0.0040	0.0159	0.0385	1.6211	1.2653				
2A	Rice products	444	0.1293	0.1467	..	..	0.3453	0.6360		
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1,142	0.2195	..	..	0.0351	1.4474	1.3422		
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	0.1060	..	0.1320	..	1.3700	1.3700				
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	162	0.1980	..	..	..	1.9860	1.8690		
14A	Earthenwares	737	0.1815	0.0830	0.0565	0.0149	1.2824	1.3982				
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	0.2029	0.0194	0.0177	0.0091	2.0059	2.0203				
22	Aluminium—copper and brass, processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	0.2779	..	..	0.1096	3.4497	3.3661		
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	0.1255	..	..	0.0204	0.6160	0.4847		
29A	Blacksmith	977	0.4521	0.0142	..	0.0830	2.3293	2.4662				
29D	Cutlery	22	0.2130	..	..	0.6030	2.0251	2.6312		
29F	Locks	2	0.5750	..	..	0.1250	7.8650	3.7000		
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	22	0.1400	..	..	0.0032	0.9107	1.0809		

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	0.1578	..	0.0444	0.0053	1.0522	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,831	1.3717	0.0536	..	0.0146	3.3732	1.8555
43A	Bidi products	813	0.2190	0.0072	0.0091	0.0121	0.6380	0.5676
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	0.0380	..	..	0.0100	2.9780	2.4440
48	Thread and threadball making	30	0.0400	..	..	..	0.0400	0.0400
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	0.4059	..	0.0126	0.0278	2.5152	2.0017
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heels, reeds, pickers, etc.).	93	0.1556	..	..	0.0039	0.4478	0.4600
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	138	0.0533	..	..	..	0.3866	0.0533
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	601	0.2510	0.0079	..	0.0652	2.2026	0.8073
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	0.1100	..	..	0.1100	0.2200	0.2200
63F	Dairy	2,506	0.2316	0.0020	0.0312	0.0320	5.3160	5.0803
63G	Laundry	222	0.2887	0.0125	0.0250	..	1.0787	2.0856
63J	Carts	50	0.1667	..	..	0.0866	1.2200	1.5533
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	50	0.5400	..	..	..	3.0800	3.8300
65N	Musical instruments	41	0.0200	..	..	..	0.0200	0.0200
65P	Mats	10	0.0600	..	..	..	0.0600	0.0600
	All other industries	52	0.2212	..	..	0.0476	1.1286	1.9338

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 7.
Production of crops grown per associated family by industries and by varieties of crops

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Paddy.		Pulses.		Jute.	
			Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	Rice milling	1,693	15.90	134.07	0.28	3.15	2.45	50.54
2A	Rice products	444	7.33	66.00	0.40	4.80	..	2.00
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	1,142	25.87	241.24	0.12	1.23	..	69.22
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	23.40	187.20	..	8.00	0.80	20.00
8	Vegetables oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	162	34.60	292.40	..	12.90	..	36.50
14A	Earthenwares	737	23.84	209.97	0.23	2.78	0.62	13.28
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	3,703	30.21	304.32	..	2.24	0.56	8.73
22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacturer of final products ready for use.	288	68.94	544.56	0.97	7.90	2.50	50.85
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	6.39	51.82	..	..	0.33	6.73
29A	Blacksmith	977	31.21	270.39	..	5.39	..	40.34
29D	Cutlery	22	31.24	324.24	1.51	11.52	..	22.73
29F	Locks	2	42.00	336.00	..	30.00	12.00	300.00
30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	289	18.92	163.38	0.11	1.46	0.54	10.46

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	11.59	109.67	0.39	3.39	0.03	0.55
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,831	7.14	60.71	..	..	0.21	5.36
43A	Bidi products	813	8.14	79.09	..	0.48	0.81	19.92
46	Weaving, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	50.40	499.20	..	..	2.00	36.20
48	Thread and threadball making	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	30.47	271.44	0.21	2.02	0.51	12.63
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.)	93	3.11	28.00	..	..	0.44	8.89
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverwares, ornaments	601	9.07	78.09	0.33	3.97	0.26	4.66
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	....	..	..	..	..	..
63F	Dairy	2,505	108.88	940.74	..	4.52	2.93	61.41
63G	Laundry	222	38.81	343.13	0.76	5.62	1.03	19.13
63J	Carts	50	9.33	93.33	..	..	..	..
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoes, laces),	50	68.25	588.00	..	3.75	1.00	20.00
63N	Musical instruments	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
63P	Mats	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other industries	52	46.43	438.09	..	..	..	..

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 7.—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Sugar cane.		Other crops.	By products.	Total.
			Mds.	Rs.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(12)	(14)
2	Rice milling	1,693	....	....	167.26	16.96	311.98
2A	Rice products	444	..	....	18.00	4.33	95.13
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, hata-a, chanabhaja, etc.	1,142	..	....	190.67	14.17	516.53
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	....	....	10.00	15.00	240.20
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	162	....	....	65.70	34.70	442.20
14A	Earthenwares	737	....	....	32.41	19.42	277.86
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	....	0.88	10.15	40.47	366.79
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from or—smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	....	....	63.54	78.88	745.73
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	....	....	1.59	5.31	65.45
29A	Blacksmith	977	....	0.63	71.14	35.41	423.30
29D	Cutlery	22	....	....	....	49.39	407.88
29F	Locks	2	....	....	50.00	60.00	776.00
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	....	2.17	15.29	13.61	206.37
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	....	....	1.33	26.67	141.61
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,831	....	....	14.29	8.25	88.61

43A	Food products	..	..	813	....	10.38	2.00	1.00
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	..	..	80	....	162.40	59.80	757.00
48	Thread and threadball making	..	..	30	....	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	445	....	19.78	32.57	338.44
52	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	..	93	....	..	5.00	41.89
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	138	....	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	601	....	12.98	9.33	109.03
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	..	61	....	..	..	..
63F	Dairy	..	..	2,506	....	160.62	143.10	1,332.39
63G	Laundry	..	..	222	....	25.88	23.56	417.32
63J	Carts	..	..	50	....	..	16.00	109.33
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making turbans, shoe laces).	..	..	50	....	16.00	35.00	662.75
63N	Musical instruments	..	..	41	....	..	..	..
63P	Mats	..	..	10	....	..	..	..
	All other industries	..	..	52	....	1.19	23.81	463.09

* Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 8.
Percentage distribution of family expenditure on groups of items of the associated families by industries

Code No.	Names of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Cereals.	All other food items.	Total food.	Fuel and light.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2	Rice milling	1,693	37.58	30.78	68.36	3.03
2A	Rice products	444	49.56	27.60	77.16	2.40
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1,142	32.30	28.28	60.58	3.18
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	20.33	30.37	50.70	3.39
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	162	34.24	30.16	64.40	4.26
14A	Earthenwares	737	38.53	39.40	68.93	3.87
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	26.81	30.88	57.69	3.96
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	35.08	22.42	57.50	2.40
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	25.86	27.51	53.37	3.43
29A	Blacksmith	977	27.58	26.39	53.97	2.94
29D	Cutlery	22	21.14	28.99	50.13	2.38
29F	Locks	2	..	..	..	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	35.48	31.46	66.94	4.31
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	34.07	33.00	67.07	3.72
		1,831	50.02	22.32	72.34	2.29

46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	..	..	..	..
48	Thread and threadball making	30	52.63	26.98	79.61	5.92
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	28.93	32.75	61.68	4.29
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	93	44.97	23.43	68.40	5.15
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below ..	138	31.14	32.61	63.75	6.14
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	601	22.46	36.32	58.78	3.60
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	47.38	32.41	79.79	2.68
63F	Dairy	2,506	35.74	22.75	58.49	1.98
63G	Laundry	222	33.57	35.02	68.59	3.48
63J	Carts	50	39.16	25.63	64.79	1.09
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces) ..	50	..	..	..	..
63N	Musical instruments	41	33.31	34.53	67.84	5.19
63P	Mats	10	54.73	28.38	83.11	1.35
	All other industries	52	17.11	36.38	53.49	3.29

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 3.—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry,	*No. of establishments.	Total clothes.	House rent.	Total Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	Rice milling	1,693	6.70	0.87	21.04	100.00
2A	Rice products	444	6.59	0.21	13.64	100.00
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhsja, etc.	1,142	6.08	0.65	29.51	100.00
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	3.90	1.29	40.72	100.00
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	162	5.75	0.37	25.22	100.00
14A	Earthenwares	737	7.81	0.80	18.59	100.00
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	7.72	0.62	30.01	100.00
22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore—smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	6.91	0.66	32.53	100.00
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	5.22	0.48	37.50	100.00
29A	Blacksmith	977	7.42	0.84	34.83	100.00
29D	Cutlery	22	5.38	0.44	41.67	100.00
29F	Locks	2	..	..	..	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	4.70	0.27	23.78	100.00
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	5.78	0.39	23.04	100.00
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,831	4.97	0.50	19.90	100.00
43A	Bidi products	813	2.96	0.24	6.11	100.00

43	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	..	..	..	..
48	Thread and threadball making	30	2.37	0.26	11.84	100.00
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	7.72	1.20	25.11	100.00
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	93	7.80	0.90	17.75	100.00
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	138	4.33	0.43	25.35	100.00
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	601	8.09	0.94	28.59	100.00
63E	Toy making (Earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	3.40	3.18	10.95	100.00
63F	Dairy	2,506	4.79	0.63	34.11	100.00
63G	Laundry	222	5.24	1.18	21.51	100.00
63J	Carts	50	5.80	1.81	26.51	100.00
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces)	50	..	..	..	..
63N	Musical instruments	41	3.46	2.43	21.08	100.00
63P	Mats	10	8.11	0.67	6.76	100.00
	All other industries	52	8.25	3.16	31.81	100.00

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 9.

Average number of man-months worked per establishment by industries and by total value of assets

(Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1.4 of the report)

Code No.	Name of the industry	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.).		
				1-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2	Rice milling	1	241	..	14(43)	24(14)
		2	10	..	..	..
		3	1,442	10(1442)	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	1,693	10(1442)	14(43)	24(14)
All combined						
2A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	444	13(444)	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	444	13(444)	..	..
All combined						
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	17(1063)	12(70)	35(9)
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	1,142	17(1063)	12(70)	35(9)
All combined						

	2	..	..	..	..	..
	3	40	55(30)	34(10)	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	40	55(30)	34(10)	..	..

8 Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing

	1	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..
	3	162	6(129)	6(32)	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	162	6(129)	6(32)	..	..

14A Earthenwares

	1
	2	..	..	..	..	..
	3	737	16(676)	18(61)	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	737	16(676)	18(61)	..	..

18 Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving

	1
	2	..	..	..	..	..
	3	3,703	25(2831)	32(762)	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	3,703	25(2831)	32(762)	..	..

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.).		
				1-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	258	17(152)	28(75)	69(27)
		4	30	..	58(30)	..
	All combined	..	288	17(152)	36(105)	69(27)
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	98	10(94)	30(4)	..
		4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	98	10(94)	30(4)	..
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	977	14(949)	20(28)	..
		4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	977	14(949)	20(28)	..

29D Cutlery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	22	..	..	8(22)	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined								
	..	22	..	..	8(22)	..	..	..
29F Locks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	2	..	..	6(1)	..	..	12(1)
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined								
	..	2	..	..	6(1)	..	..	12(1)
30 Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	289	..	..	13(289)	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined								
	..	289	..	..	13(289)	..	..	..
41 Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	287	..	..	10(266)	8(16)	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined								
	..	287	..	..	10(266)	8(16)	..	..

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.).		
				1-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	1,831	9(1831)	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,831	9(1831)	..	..
43A	Bidi products	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	812	14(809)	115(3)	..
		4	1	..	..	..
	All combined	..	813	14(809)	115(3)	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	80	7(80)	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	80	7(80)	..	..

2	..	..	..	..	..
3	30	9(30)	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..
..	30	9(30)	..	..	..

All combined

80 Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags re-
pairing.

1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..
3	445	12(405)	24(40)	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..
..	445	12(405)	24(40)	..	..

All combined

62 Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, ..
reeds, pickers, etc).

1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..
3	93	17(93)	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..
..	93	17(93)	..	..	..

All combined

63 Unspecified industries except those shown below ..

1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..
3	138	9(138)	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..
..	138	9(138)	..	..	..

All combined

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.).		
				1-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	601	11(524)	20(3)	19(34)
		4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	601	11(524)	20(3)	19(34)
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	60	11(60)	..	..
		4	1	..	..	..
	All combined	..	61	11(60)	..	..
63F	Dairy	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	2,506	12(400)	26(802)	24(301)
		4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	2,506	12(400)	26(802)	24(301)
63G	Laundry	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	223	11(221)	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
			999	11(221)	..	..

63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	50	..	..	9(50)	..	..
	
	
		..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
63N	Musical instruments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
		..	..	41	..	..	24(40)	..	..
	
		..	..	41	..	..	24(40)	..	..
63P	Mats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
		..	..	10	..	..	3(10)	..	..
	
		..	..	10	..	..	3(10)	..	..
	All other industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	16	..	..	18(2)	..	..
	
		..	..	35	..	..	8(32)	12(1)	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	52	..	..	8(32)	16(3)	..

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
 Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.
 Figures in parenthesis indicate estimated number of industries in each group.

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)		
				3001 to 4000	4001-5000.	5001 and above.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2	Rice milling	1	241	16(28)	26(57)	33(99)
		2	10	..	..	..
		3	1,442	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	1,693	16(28)	26(57)	33(99)
	All combined	..				
3A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	444	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	444	..	..	..
	All combined	..				
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		..				

6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	40	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	40	..	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	162	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	162	..	..
14A	Earthenwares	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	737	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	737	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	3,703	81(109)	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	3,703	81(109)	..

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)					
				3001 to 4000	4001-5000.	5001 and above.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	(9)	(10)			
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	258	..	..	27(4)			
		4	30	..	..	..
	All combined	..	288	..	..	27(4)			
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	98	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	98	..	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	977	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	977	..	..	..

29D Cutlery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	22	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
All combined									

29F Locks	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
All combined									

30 Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	289	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	289	..	..	..
All combined									

41 Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	287	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	287	..	..	..
All combined									

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)					
				3001 to 4000	4001-5000.	5001 and above.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	(9)	(10)			
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	1,831	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	1,831	..	..	..
		All combined	..	..	..	..
43A	Bidi products	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	812	..	..	..
		4	1	..	124(1)	..			
		..	813	..	124(1)	..			
		All combined	..	..	..	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	80	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	80	..	..	..
		All combined	..	..	..	..

48 Thread and threadball making

2	..	..	..	..
3	30	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..
..	30	..	..	..

All combined

50 Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing

1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..
3	445	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..
..	445	..	..	..

All combined

93

62 Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).

1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..
3	93	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..
..	93	..	..	..

All combined

63 Unspecified industries except those shown below ..

1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..
3	138	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..
..	138	..	..	..

All combined

TABLE 9—*concd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	No. of estab- lishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)					
				3001 to 4000	4001-5000.	5001 and above.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	601	..	60(32)	63(8)	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	601	..	60(32)	63(8)	..	..	..
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
63F	Dairy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,506	29(301)	39(501)	38(201)	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	2,506	29(301)	39(501)	38(201)	..	..	..
63G	Laundry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	222	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	222	..	..	..	..	..	..

63J	Carts	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
					2	..	..	..	..
					3	50	..	..	..
					4	..	..	..	..
				All combined	..	50	..	..	..
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, and shoe laces)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
					2	..	..	..	..
					3	50	..	..	..
					4	..	..	..	..
				All combined	..	50	..	..	..
63N	Musical instruments	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
					2	..	..	..	..
					3	41	..	..	..
					4	..	..	..	..
				All combined	..	41	..	..	..
63P	Mats	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
					2	..	..	..	..
					3	10	..	..	..
					4	..	..	..	..
				All combined	..	10	..	..	..
	All other industries	..	..	..	1	16	18(2)	..	36(2)
					2	..	..	..	..
					3	35	..	..	54(2)
					4	1	..	..	104(1)
				All combined	..	52	18(2)	..	57(5)

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
 Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total-figures.
 Figures in parenthesis indicate estimated number of industries in each group.

TABLE 10.
Average value (Rs.) of assets per establishment by industries and by different assets
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1-4 of the report)

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.				
				Land and buildings.	Machineries.	Tools.	Stocks of raw materials.	Stocks of finished goods.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(Rs.) (9)
2	Rice milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	241	841	5,144	305	..	..
		2	10	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,442	55	9	1	9	1
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,693	167	744	45	8	1
2A	Rice products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	444	37	12	4	4	1
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	444	37	12	4	4	1
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	234	1	36	21	13
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,142	234	1	36	21	13

6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	40	275	..	135	15	34	34
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	40	275	..	135	15	34
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	162	487	85	22	25	3	3
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	162	487	85	22	25	3
14A	Earthenwares	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	737	244	7	26	27	13	13
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	737	244	7	26	27	13
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	3,703	542	140	94	12	5	5
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	3,703	542	140	94	12	5

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.				
				Land and buildings. (Rs.)	Machineries. (Rs.)	Tools. (Rs.)	Stocks of raw materials. (Rs.)	Stocks of finished goods. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	258	649	1	280	44	38
		4	30	1,000	755	..	..	..
	All combined	..	288	686	79	251	39	34
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	98	30	17	64	3	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	98	30	17	64	3	..
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	977	228	23	98	11	9
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	977	228	23	98	11	9

TABLE 10—contd.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.					Stocks of raw materials. (Rs.) (8)	Stocks of finished goods. (Rs.) (9)
				Land and buildings. (Rs.) (5)	Machineries. (Rs.) (6)	Tools. (Rs.) (7)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)							
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,831	14	..	7	1	1	1	1
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	1,831	14	..	7	1	1	1	
43A	Bidi products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	812	3	..	3	21	1	1	1
		4	1	..	..	5	4,340	20	20	20
All combined		..	813	3	..	3	26	1	1	
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	80	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	80	40	..	..	..	..	..	..

48	Thread and threadball making	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	30	..	20	..	..	4	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	30	..	20	..	..	4	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	445	103	249	11	52	13	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	445	103	249	11	52	13	..
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heads, reeds, pickers, etc.)		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	93	67	8	21	45	8	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined;	..	..	93	67	8	21	45	8	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.				
				Land and buildings.	Machinery.	Tools.	Stocks of raw materials.	Stocks of finished goods.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(Rs.) (9)
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	601	291	15	102	51	61
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	601	291	15	102	51	61
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	60	..	..	4	1	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	61	..	..	4	1	..
63F	Dairy ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,506	898	..	15	98	5
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	2,506	898	..	15	98	5

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.					Stocks of finished goods.
				Land and buildings.	Machineries	Tools.	Stocks of raw mate-rials.	Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rs. (5)	Rs. (6)	Rs. (7)	Rs. (8)	Rs. (9)	
33P Mats
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	10	..	..	2	..	..	3
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	10	..	..	2	..	..	3
		All combined							
	</								

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.					
				Stocks of semi-finished goods.	Furniture.	Amount due for supply of finished goods.	Cash.	Other assets.	Average total assets.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rs. (10)	Rs. (11)	Rs. (12)	Rs. (13)	Rs. (14)	Rs. (15)
2	Rice milling	1	241	..	34	62	75	..	6,461
		2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,442	..	..	..	1	..	76
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,693	..	5	9	11	..	990
2A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	444	..	..	..	..	..	58
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	444	..	..	..	..	..	58
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabheja, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	1	35	43	3	..	387
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,142	1	35	43	3	..	387

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Assets					Average total assets.
				Stocks of semi-finished goods.	Furniture	Amount due for supply of finished goods.	Cash.	Other assets.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)	(Rs.) (14)	(Rs.) (15)
29D	Cutlery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	22	1	1	7	..	..	328
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	22	1	1	7	..	..	328
All combined									
29F	Locks	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2	20	30	200	..	..	1,400
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	20	30	200	..	..	1,400
All combined									
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	289	5	5	6	9	..	173
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	289	5	5	6	9	..	173

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.							Average total assets.
				Stocks of semi-finished goods.	Furniture.	Amount due for supply of finished goods.	Cash.	Other assets.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rs. (10)	Rs. (11)	Rs. (12)	Rs. (13)	Rs. (14)	Rs. (15)		
48	Thread and threadball making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined											24
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	445	1	29	17	6	..	..	481
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined											481
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heddles, reeds, pickers, etc.).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	93	21	..	..	..	..	..	170
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined											170

63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	601	8	90	205	26	2	851	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	601	8	90	205	26	2	851	..
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	60	3	..	..	2	..	10	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	61	3	..	..	2	..	10	..
63F	Dairy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,508	..	..	5	162	1,406	2,589	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	2,508	..	..	5	162	1,406	2,589	..

TABLE 10A
Estimated number of some important machines used by selected industries

Code No. (1)	Name of the industry. (2)	*No. of establishments. (3)	Name of machines used. (4)	No. of machines used. (5)
1	Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products) ..	16	(a) Wheat grinding machine with motor	..
			(b) Wheat grinding machine (Diesel) ..	..
2	Rice milling ..	1,693	(a) Paddy husking machine (Diesel) ..	1,782
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	162	(a) Ghani with motor ..	..
			(b) Ghani without motor ..	161
18	Cotton textile—spinning and weaving ..	3,707	(a) Handloom ..	..
			(b) Powerloom ..	9,255
			(c) Loom semi-automatic ..	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	(a) Lathe machine ..	..
			(b) Drill machine ..	10
30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	289	(a) Sewing machine ..	16
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book binding and embossing.	3	(a) Printing machine with motor ..	..
			(b) Printing machine without motor ..	4
			(c) Cutting machine ..	2
50	Tailoring ..	445	(a) Sewing machine ..	812
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	601	(a) Polishing machine with motor ..	..
			(b) Polishing machine without motor ..	41

TABLE 11.
Average value (Rs.) of liabilities per establishment by industries and by different liabilities

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Liabilities for—			
			Land and buildings.		Machinery and tools.	
			Average value of liability per establishment having the liability.	Rate of interest varying from.	Average value of liability per establishment having the liability.	Rate of interest varying from.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2	Rice milling	1,693	1,013(14)	..	3,544(28)	6%
2A	Rice products	444	..	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1,142	483(9)	..	..	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	..	..	..	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	162	..	..	302(16)	..
14A	Earthenwares	737	30(31)	2%	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	125(218)	..	140(327)	..
22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	..	..	..	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	..	..	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	977	57(56)	2%	50(28)	2%
29D	Cutlery	22	..	..	..	..
29F	Locks	2	..	..	..	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	..	..	39(16)	..

TABLE 11—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Liabilities for—			
			Land and buildings.		Machineries and tools.	
			Average value of liability per establishment having the liability.	Rate of interest varying from.	Average value of liability per establishment having the liability.	Rate of interest varying from.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	..	..	12(16)	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,331	..	..	..	..
43A	Bidi products	813	..	..	..	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing	80	..	..	..	..
48	Thread and threadball making	30	..	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	..	..	..	..
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	93	..	..	..	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	138	..	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	601	..	..	..	..
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	..	..	..	..
63F	Dairy	2,506	..	..	354(201)	12½%
63G	Laundry	222	..	..	148(14)	..
63J	Carts	50	98(17)	..	294(17)	..
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces)	50	..	..	..	..
63N	Musical instruments	41	..	..	..	..
63P	Mats	10	..	..	..	..
	All other industries	52	..	..	2,500(1)	..

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
 Figures in parenthesis indicate estimated number of industries in each group.

TABLE 11.—*Contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Liabilities for—				
		*No. of establishments.	Raw materials.		Others.	
			Average value of liability per establishment having the liability.	Rate of interest varying from.	Average value of liability per establishment having the liability.	Rate of interest varying from.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
						(12)
2	Rice milling	1,693	101(198)	..	658(28)	..
2A	Rice products	444	22(89)	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	1,142	217(439)	..	..	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	..	..	1,950(20)	3% to 6%
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	162	1,107(16)	..	..	..
14A	Earthenwares	737	10(122)	..	27(34)	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	196(327)	..	80(109)	..
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	1,260(3)	..	420(1)	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	159(4)	..	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	977	17(56)	..	18(56)	..
29D	Cutlery	22	..	..	..	..
29F	Locks	2	400(1)	..	..	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	36(63)	6%	104(23)	..

TABLE 12.

Distribution of liabilities (Rs.) per establishment by industries and by sources of liabilities
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1.4 of the report)

[illegible]

63N	Musical instruments	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63P	Mats	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other industries	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Estimated number of industries in the district.
Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.

TABLE 12—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*No. of estab- lish- ments.	Sources of liabilities.									
				Private.		Others.				Total.			
				Raw materials	Others.	Raw materials	Others.	Raw materials	Others.	Raw materials	Others.	Raw materials	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
2	Rice milling	1	241	59	118	177	12	429	441	71	547	618	
		2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,442	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,693	10	17	27	2	61	63	12	78	90	
2A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	444	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	444	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	19	4	23	64	..	64	83	4	87	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,142	19	4	23	64	..	64	83	4	87	

.....turing).

2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	40	..	975	975	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	975	975
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	..	975	975	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	975	975

All combined

8 Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	162	..	30	30	110	..	110	110	110	110	30	140	140
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	162	..	30	30	110	..	110	110	110	110	30	140	140

All combined

14A Earthenwares ..

1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	737	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	737	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4

All combined

18 Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3,703	6	7	13	11	15	26	17	22	22	39	39	39
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,703	6	7	13	11	15	26	17	22	22	39	39	39

All combined

TABLE 12—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*No. of estab- lish- ments.	Sources of liabilities.							
				Private.				Others.			
				Raw materials.	Others.	Total.	Raw materials.	Others.	Total.	Raw materials.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
											(22)
63A	Gold and silver-ware, ornaments	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	601	53	2	55	..	..	..	53	2
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	601	53	2	55	..	..	53	2
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	60	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	61	2	2	..	..	..	2	2
63F	Dairy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,506	46	49	95	2	..	2	48	49
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	2,506	46	49	95	2	..	2	48	49

TABLE 12—concl'd.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*No. of estab- lish ments.	Sources of liabilities.								
				Private.			Others.			Total.		
				Raw materials.	Others.	Total.	Raw materials.	Others.	Total.	Raw materials.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
03P Meta	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other industries	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	35	6	72	78	..	3	3	6	75	81
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	52	5	60	65	..	2	2	5	62	67

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.

TABLE 13
Labour employed per establishment by different age groups
(Pooled for 34 industries)

Age groups.	Family labour.				Hired labour.	
	Number per establishment.	Man-months engaged in.			Number per establishment.	Man-months worked.
		Family industry.	Other family work.	Other work.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Category—1.						
Below 12 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 years and above ..	1.53	8.73	6.75	1.55	1.40	16.48
Category—2.						
Below 12 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 years and above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category—3.						
Below 12 years ..	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.07
12—15 years ..	0.06	0.57	0.04	..	0.02	0.21
16 years and above ..	1.91	14.16	4.25	1.54	0.34	3.49
Category—4.						
Below 12 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12—15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 years and above ..	2.97	8.62	21.38	..	11.75	51.60

(1)

TABLE 13—*concl'd.*

Age group.	Total.		(1)	(8)	(9)	Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (9).	Total man-months available in the industry. Col. (8) × 12.	Percentage of Col. (9) to Col. (11).
	Number per establishment.	Number of months actually worked in the industry. Col. (3) + Col. (7).						
Category—1.								
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above	2.93	25.21	34.63	35.16	71.70
Category—2.								
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above
Category—3.								
Below 12 years	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.12	58.33
12—15 years	0.08	0.78	73.08	0.96	81.25
16 years and above	2.25	17.65	80.23	27.00	65.37
Category—4.								
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above	14.72	59.62	14.46	176.64	33.75

TABLE 14.
Hired labour employed and wages paid per man-months per establishment by age groups
(Pooled for 34 industries)
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1.3 of the report)

Age groups.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Amount spent on hired labour.			Average wages paid to hired labour per man-month Col. (7) ÷ Col. (2).
					Cash.	Kind.	Total.	
		Man-months worked by hired labour.	Total Man-months worked in the industry by all labour.	Percentage of Col. (2) to Col. (3).	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)
Category—1.								
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above	..	16.48	25.21	65.37	606.71	152.25	818.96	49.69
Category—2.								
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above
Category—3.								
Below 12 years	..	0.07	0.07	100.00	0.36	0.91	1.27	18.14
12—15 years	..	0.21	0.78	26.92	2.16	1.12	3.28	15.62
16 years and above	..	3.49	17.65	19.77	76.65	30.60	107.25	30.73
Category—4.								
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above	..	51.00	59.62	85.54	3,032.50	..	3,032.50	59.46

TABLE 14A.
Distribution of family labour by industries.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Average man-months per establishment.					
			Below 12 years.		12 years—15 years.		16 years and above.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	Rice milling	..	..	..	..	..	1.84	7.96
2A	Rice products	..	..	..	..	..	3.93	9.40
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	..	0.04	..	0.09	..	14.69	0.37
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	..	..	..	..	16.75	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, and extraction and processing.	102	..	..	..	..	4.80	..
14A	Earthenwares	..	..	..	..	..	12.62	3.86
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3703	..	..	2.18	..	18.68	4.74
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	..	..	..	..	9.36	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	..	..	..	..	9.63	..
29A	Blacksmith	..	..	..	..	..	12.77	..
29D	Cutlery	..	..	..	..	..	7.77	..
29F	Locks	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	12.06	..

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	..	..	..	10.22	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1831	..	..	..	6.38	3.03
43A	Bidi products	813	..	..	0.02	11.86	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	..	..	..	1.20	6.00
48	Thread and threadball making	30	..	..	..	9.00	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	..	..	..	11.47	..
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heads, reeds, pickers, etc.)	93	..	..	1.33	14.89	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	138	..	..	..	4.00	5.33
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	601	..	..	0.08	12.21	..
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	..	..	..	10.67	..
63F	Dairy	2506	..	..	0.24	10.36	0.60
63G	Laundry	222	..	..	..	7.81	2.75
63J	Carts	50	..	..	..	7.00	..
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	50	..	..	..	5.50	0.76
63N	Musical instruments	41	..	..	6.00	12.00	..
63P	Mats	10	..	..	..	..	3.00
	All other industries	52	..	..	..	8.38	..

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 15.

Consumption of fuels, lubricating materials, raw materials, etc., per establishment by industries.
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1.4 of the report)

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.				
				Fuel.		Electricity.	Lubricating materials.	Raw materials.
				Coal and coke. (Rs.)	Other fuels. (Rs.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	Rice milling	1	241	..	348	..	583	29
		2	10	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,442	3	..	..	..	302
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,693	3	50	..	83	263
2A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	444	12	27	..	..	281
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	444	12	27	..	..	281
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	119	39	3	..	2,566
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,142	119	39	3	..	2,566

6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	40	193	48	..	..	..	5,660
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	40	193	48	..	..	..	5,660
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	162	..	1	..	1	..	1,008
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	162	..	1	..	1	..	1,008
14A	Earthenwares	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	737	21	65	..	..	..	77
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	737	21	65	..	..	..	77
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	3,703	..	12	..	3	..	949
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	3,703	..	12	..	3	..	949

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.					
				Fuel.		Electricity.		Lubricating materials.	
				Coal and coke. (Rs.)	Other fuels. (Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	Raw materials. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	258	316	149	..	..	..	509
		4	30	2,000	3,240	..	..	..	385
	All combined ..	..	288	491	471	..	..	..	496
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	98	..	17	4	6	..	106
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined ..	..	98	..	17	4	6	..	106
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	977	83	33	..	..	..	254
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined ..	..	977	83	33	..	..	..	254

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.					
				Fuel.		Electricity.	Lubricating materials.		Raw materials.
				Coal and coke. (Rs.)	Other fuels. (Rs.)		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,831	..	2	..	..	..	101
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,831	..	2	..	..	..	101
43A	Bidi products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	812	6	1	1	..	..	1,585
		4	1	210	84	..	..	..	8,391
	All combined	..	813	6	1	1	..	..	1,593
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..

48	Thread and threadball making	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	30	..	..	..	..	..	172
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	172
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	445	..	7	2	2	2	579
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	445	..	7	2	2	2	579
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	93	5	..	..	..	..	436
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	93	5	..	..	..	..	436
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	138	..	..	..	..	..	32
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	32

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.					
				Fuel.		Electricity.	Lubricating materials.	Raw materials.	
				Coal and coke. (Rs.)	Other fuels. (Rs.)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3 601	4	70	1	6	1,045	
			4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	601	4	70	1	6	1,045	
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, wooden toys, paper toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3 60	60	..	..	..	..	144	
		4 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	61	..	..	..	..	144	
63F	Dairy	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3 2,506	2,506	..	20	..	..	1,818	
		4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	2,506	..	20	..	..	1,818	

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.						
				Fuel.		Electricity.	Lubricating materials.	Raw materials.		
				Coal and coke. (Rs.)	Other fuels. (Rs.)					
						(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
63P Mats	1
			2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other industries	..	..	1 16	..	..	231	12	12	12	12
			2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3 35	..	8	7	1	1	269	269
			4 1	..	360	..	86	86	125	125
	All combined	..	52	..	15	39	5	5	229	229

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.			Total
				Annual repairing charges. (Rs.)	Packing materials. (Rs.)	Value of work done through others. (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	40	..	50	..	5,951
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	40	..	50	..	5,951
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	162	9	..	..	1,019
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	162	9	..	..	1,019
14A	Earthenwares	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	737	..	..	..	163
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	737	..	..	..	163

18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	79	1,067
		3	3,703	24	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	79	1,067
		All combined	3,703	24	..	..	79	1,067
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	258	13	1	14	1,002	5,675
		4	30	50	..	..	13	1,489
		All combined	288	17	1	13	1,489	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	98	2	..	41	176	..
		4	..	..	..	..	41	176
		All combined	98	2	..	41	176	..
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	977	5	..	..	..	375
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	977	5	..	..	..	375

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.			
				Annual repairing charges. (Rs.)	Packing materials. (Rs.)	Value of work done through others. (Rs.)	Total. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
29D	Cutlery	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	22	7	..	..	111
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	22	7	..	..	111
29F	Locks	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2	5	10	..	599
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	2	5	10	..	599
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	289	3	..	12	1,144
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	289	3	..	12	1,144

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	287	11	..	14	368	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	287	11	..	14	368	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,831	..	..	..	103	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	1,831	..	..	..	103	..
43A	Bidi products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	812	..	1	..	1,594	..
		4	1	..	105	..	8,790	..
		All combined	813	..	1	..	1,602	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	80	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	80	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.			Total.
				Annual repairing charges. (Rs.)	Packing materials. (Rs.)	Value of work done through others. (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
48	Thread and threadball making	..	1	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..
			3	30	..	..	173
			4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	30	..	..	..	172
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	445	20	..	5	615
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	445	20	..	5	615
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heels, reeds, pickers, etc.).	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	93	6	..	..	447
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	93	6	..	..	447

TABLE 15—*concd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry,	Category number.	No of establishments.	Items of consumption.			
				Annual repairing charges.	Packing materials.	Value of work done through others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)
63G Laundry	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	222	1	..	..	105
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	222	1	..	..	105
63J Carls	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	50	10	..	..	97
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	50	10	..	..	97
63K Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces).	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	50	2	..	..	63
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	50	2	..	..	63

63N Musical instruments	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	41	..	..	..	240
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	41	..	..	..	240
63P Mats	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
All other Industries	..	..	1	16	16	..	..	271
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	35	..	..	55	340
	..	..	4	1	100	..	..	671
	All combined	..	..	52	4	..	46	338

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.

TABLE 15A.

Quantity and value of raw materials consumed per establishment by industries

Raw materials.												
Basic materials I.												
Code No.	Name of the industry.	Name.	(2)	(3)	(4)	Quantity.				Total.	Value.	
						Local products.		Outside purchase.	Outside products.			
						Purchased from local market.	(5)		(6)			(7)	(8)	(Rs.) (9)
(1)												
2	Rice milling	.. .. Paddy	..	Mds.	..	21.24	0.91	..	22.15	254.77	
2A	Rice products	.. .. Paddy	..	Mds.	..	25.47	..	..	25.47	280.20
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	.. .. Chana	..	Mds.	..	5.72	0.25	2.03	8.00	659.18	
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	.. .. Rice	..	Mds.	..	102.50	..	..	102.50	1,665.00
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extrac-tion and processing.	.. .. Mustard seed.	..	Mds.	..	15.80	9.00	19.00	43.80	966.40	
14A	Earthenwares	.. .. No specification.									
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	Dye .. Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	2.63	2.63	21.88
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—pro-cesses from ore smelting to manu-facture of final products ready for use.	Brass .. Mds.	..	..	..	..	..	3.61	3.61	394.82
29	General engineering and electrical engi-neering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	No specification.										
29A	Blacksmith	.. .. Iron	..	Mds.	..	0.06	..	6.08	5.14	130.63	

TABLE 15A—concl'd.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Raw materials.									
		Basic material II.					Quantity.				
		Name.	Unit.	Local products.			Total.	Value.	Value of other raw materials and auxiliary materials.	Rs.	Rs.
				Purchased from local market.	Outside purchase.	Outside products.					
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
(1)	(2)										
2	Rice milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.40	263.17	
2A	Rice products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.07	281.27	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	Sugar	Mds.	9.97	0.31	16.18	26.46	918.48	988.71	2,566.37	
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,995.25	5,660.25	
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.70	1,008.10	
14A	Earthenwares	..	No specification.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	Yarn	Lbs.	..	..	199.56	199.56	795.50	131.74	948.62	
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.28	496.10	
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	No specification.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39A	Blacksmith	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.66	75.60	253.89	

TABLE 16.

Production and sale of finished goods, amount received for work done for others per establishment and value of work done per man-month by industries

(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1.4 of the report)

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Ex-factory		Sale.				
				No. of finished goods.	value of net selling goods.	Own whole sale.	Own retail.	Dan-dar.	Co-operative.	Agent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	Rice milling ..	1	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,442	363	2	361	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	1,693	311	2	309	..	..	..	..
2A	Rice products ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	444	463	137	326	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	444	463	137	326	..	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batass, chanabhajja, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	3,727	681	3,046	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	1,142	3,727	681	3,046	..	..	..	..

6 Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	40	9,771	..	..	9,771	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	40	9,771	..	9,771	..	..

8 Vegetable oils---oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	162	1,215	360	855	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	162	1,215	360	855	..	..

14A Earthenwares ..

1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	737	792	125	664	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	737	792	125	664	..	..

18 Cotton textiles---spinning and weaving

1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3,703	1,597	417	1,180	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	3,703	1,597	417	1,180	..	..

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Ex-factory value of finished goods. Rs.	Sale.				
					Own whole sale. Rs.	Own retail. Rs.	Dadandar. Rs.	Co-operative. Rs.	Agent. Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
22	Aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	258	551	550	1	..	..	..
		4	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	288	494	493	1	..	..
29	General Engineering and electrical and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	98	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	977	514	40	474	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	977	514	40	474	..	..

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Ex-factory value of finished goods.	Own whole sale.	Own retail.	Sale.			Co-opera- tive.	Agent.
							Dadan- dar.	Rs.	Rs.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,831	340	10	330	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,831	340	10	330	..	..	..	..
43A	Bidi products; ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	812	2,660	2,610	50	..	..	..	..
		4	1	15,500	15,500	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	813	2,675	2,625	50	..	..	..	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

48	Thread and threadball making	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	30	212	212	..	..	..	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	30	212	212	..	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	445	804	364	422	18	..	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	445	804	364	422	18	..	..
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, halds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	93	1,367	..	1,367	..	..	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	93	1,367	..	1,367	..	..	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	138	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Ex-factory		Sale.			
				value of finished goods. Rs.	Rs.	Own whole sale. Rs.	Own retail. Rs.	Deduction. Rs.	Co-operative. Rs.	Agent. Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	601	1,216	532	312	372	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	601	1,216	532	312	372	..	..
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	60	463	..	380	83	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	60	463	..	380	83	..	..
63F	Dairy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,506	3,240	2,445	795	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	2,506	3,240	2,445	795	..	..	..

63G Laundry	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	3	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined												
63J Carts	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	3	50	467	300	167	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	50	467	300	167	..	..	..	..
All combined												
63K Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	3	50	220	..	220	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	50	220	..	220	..	..	..	..
All combined												
63N Musical instruments	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	3	41	461	..	461	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	41	461	..	461	..	..	..	..
All combined												

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*Number of establishments.	Ex-factory net selling value of finished goods.	Sale.				
					Own whole-sale.	Own retail.	Dadandar.	Co-operative.	Agent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(Rs.) (9)	(Rs.) (10)
63P Mats	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	10	50	..	50	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	10	50	..	50	..	..
All other industries	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	35	1,119	..	1,119	..	..	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	52	932	..	932	..	..

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Sale.		Value of work done for others.		Total value of work done.		Total man-months worked in the industry.	Value of work done per man-month.
				Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	40	9,771	..	9,771	50	195	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	40	9,771	..	9,771	50	195	..	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	162	1,215	54	1,269	6	212	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	162	1,215	54	1,269	6	212	..	..
14A	Earthenwares ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	737	789	..	792	16	50	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	737	789	..	792	16	50	..	..

18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	3,703	1,597	523	2,120	28	76	76
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	3,703	1,597	523	2,120	28	76	76
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	258	551	1,838	2,389	26	92	92
			4	30	..	10,500	10,500	56	188	188
	All combined	..	..	288	494	2,740	3,234	29	112	112
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	98	..	1,046	1,046	11	95	95
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	98	..	1,046	1,046	11	95	95
29A	Blacksmith ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	977	514	571	1,085	14	73	73
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	977	514	571	1,085	14	78	78

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Sale.		Value of work done for others.	Total value of work done.		Total man-months worked in the industry.	Value of work done per man-month.
				Total.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
29D Cutlery	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	22	155	513	668	8	84	
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	22	155	513	668	8	84	
29F Locks	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	2	1,320	..	1,320	9	147	
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	2	1,320	..	1,320	9	147	
30 Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	289	1,767	225	1,992	13	153	
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	289	1,767	225	1,992	13	153	

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	287	705	627	1,332	10	133	..
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	287	705	627	1,332	10	133	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	1,831	340	19	359	9	40	..
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	1,831	340	19	359	9	40	..
43A	Bidi products	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	812	2,680	240	2,900	14	207	..
		..	4	1	15,500	..	15,500	124	125	..
		All combined	..	813	2,675	240	2,915	14	208	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	80	..	109	109	7	15	..
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	80	..	109	109	7	15	..

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Sale.		Value of work done for others.	Total value of work done.	Total man-months worked in the industry.	Value of work done per man-month.
				Total.	Rs.		Rs.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)
48	Thread and threadball making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	30	212	..	212	9	24	24
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	30	212	..	212	9	24	24
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	445	804	759	1,563	13	120	120
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	445	804	759	1,563	13	120	120
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	93	1,367	..	1,367	17	80	80
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	93	1,367	..	1,367	17	80	80

63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	138	..	268	268	9	30	30
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	138	..	268	268	9	30	30
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	601	1,216	1,416	2,632	15	175	175
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	601	1,216	1,416	2,632	15	175	175
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	60	463	67	530	10	53	53
		..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	61	463	67	530	10	53	53
63F	Dairy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	2,506	3,240	..	3,240	28	116	116
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	2,506	3,240	..	3,240	28	116	116

TABLE 16—*concd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Num-ber of estab-lish-ments.	Sale		Value of work done for others.	Total value of work done.	Total man- months worked in the industry.	Value of work done per man- month.
				Total.	Rs.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	Rs.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
63G Laundry	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	222	..	..	468	468	10	47
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	..	..	468	468	10	47
63J Carts	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	50	467	336	803	803	9	89
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	50	467	336	803	9	89
63K Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	50	220	50	270	270	6	45
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	50	220	50	270	6	45

63N	Musical instruments	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				3	41	481	600	1,061	24	44		
				4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	..	41	481	600	1,061	24	44		
63P	Mats	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				3	10	50	..	50	3	17		
				4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	..	10	50	..	50	3	17		
	All other industries	..	..	1	16	..	1,778	1,778	24	74		
				2	..	..	..	..	..	..
				3	35	1,119	208	1,327	10	133		
				4	1	..	7,261	7,261	104	70		
	All combined	..	..	..	52	932	601	1,533	15	102		

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.

TABLE 16A

Quantity and value of finished products made during the year for sale per establishment by Industries

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Finished products.			
		Principal Product I.			Value. (Rs.)
		Name.	Unit.	Quantity.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2	Rice milling	.. .. Rice	.. Mds.	.. 14.82	309.71
2A	Rice products	.. .. Muri	.. Mds.	.. 3.73	93.33
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	.. .. Sweets	.. ....	....	1,623.43
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufac- turing).	.. .. Toddy	.. Mds.	.. 384.00	4,335.00
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, and extraction and proces- sing.	.. .. Mustard oil	.. Mds.	.. 14.63	1,088.00
14A	Earthenwares	.. .. No specification.			
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	.. .. Napkin	.. Yds.	.. 301.47	102.62
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	.. .. Brass products	.. Mds.	.. 3.54	475.61
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	.. .. No specification.			
29A	Blacksmith	.. .. No specification.			
29D	Cutlery	.. .. ....		
29F	Locks	.. .. Locks	.. No.	.. 1,920.00	1,320.00
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	.. .. Shoes	.. Pair	.. 392.77	1,749.91

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	..	Window	..	.....	....	64.72
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	..	Bamboo products	.....	.....	338.01
43A	Bidi products	..	..	Bidi	..	No. in 1,000	537.48
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	..	..	..	No specification.	..	2,675.47
48	Thread and threadball making	..	..	Threadball	..	Lbs.	212.00
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	..	No specification.	..	369.00
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	..	Images	..	.....	96.33
63F	Deiry	..	..	Chhana	..	Mds.	60.00
63G	Laundry	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..
63J	Carts	..	..	Cart-wheels	..	No.	12.33
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoo laacs)	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..
63N	Musical instruments	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..
63P	Mats	..	..	Mat	..	No.	18.00
	All other industries	..	..	.....	.....	.....	50.00
						

96.33

3,234.60

466.68

50.00

TABLE 16A—*concd.*

(1)	Name of the industry.	(2)	Principal product II.					Finished products.		
			Name.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.	Other products. (Rs.)	Total value of products. (Rs.)		
									(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2	Rice millin	..	..	..	..	..	1.51	311.22		
2A	Rice produce	..	..	Chira .. Mds.	11.60	345.67	23.47	462.47		
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2,103.76	3,727.19		
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufac- turing).	..	..	Pachai .. Mds.	166.25	5,436.00	..	9,771.00		
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and process- ing.	..	..	..	..	..	126.90	1,214.90		
14A	Earthenwares	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	..	..	Saree .. Yds.	474.24	881.47	613.20	1,597.29		
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for sale.	..	..	..	..	..	17.97 ..	493.58		
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	..
29D	Cutlery	..	..	..	..	..	154.54	154.54		
29F	Locks	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,320.00		
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	Sandles .. Pair	6.83	16.53	0.54	1,766.98		
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	..	..	Door ..	..	133.33	506.95	705.00		

41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	..	Cane products.	..	1.03	0.86	339.90
43A	Bidi products	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,675.47
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawls repairing.	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	213.00
48	Thread and threadball making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	..
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	No specification.	..	..	386.67	463.00
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	..	..	..	..	5.59	3,240.19
63F	Dairy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63G	Laundry	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	466.68
63J	Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63K	Apparel(cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces)	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	..
63N	Musical instruments	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..	50.00
63P	Mats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All other industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 17.
Average cost as percentage of average value of production per establishment* by industries
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1.4 of the report)

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Rents and interests on capital assets.	Annual cost per establishment for			
					Hired.		Labour.	
					Including casual labour.	Excluding casual labour.	Rs. (8)	Family (estimated.)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rs. (5)	Rs. (6)	Rs. (7)	Rs. (8)	
(1)								
2	Rice milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	241	53	860	828	409	
		2	10	..	..	..	..
		3	1,442	..	..	..	499	
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,693	8	123	119	486	
2A	Rice products	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	444	..	26	..	544	
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	444	..	26	..	544	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chana bhaja, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,142	32	28	26	400	
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,142	32	28	26	400	

6	Distilleries and breweries (including alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	40	160	2,313	2,013	981	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	40	160	2,313	2,013	981	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, extraction and processing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	162	..	18	18	7	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	162	..	18	18	7	..
14A	Earthenwares	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	737	..	8	..	673	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	737	..	8	..	673	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	3,703	2	56	55	654	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	3,703	2	56	55	654	..

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of estab-lishment.	Annual cost per establishment for				
				Rents and interests on capital assets.	Labour.			Family (estimated.)
					Including casual labour.	Excluding casual labour.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rs. (5)	Rs. (6)	Rs. (7)	Rs. (8)	
22	Aluminium, copper and brass processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	258	..	586	544	325	325
		4	30	..	2,880	2,880	480	480
	All combined	..	288	..	825	788	341	341
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	98	49	51	51	311	311
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	98	49	51	51	311	311
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	977	9	54	47	460	460
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	977	9	54	47	460	460

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for				
				Labour.			Rents and interests on capital assets. Rs.	Family (estimated.) Rs.
				Including casual labour. Rs.	Excluding casual labour. Rs.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,831	..	..	..	..	384
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,831	..	..	..	..	384
43A	Bidi products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	812	10	676	79	..	534
		4	1	300	6,200	6,200	..	918
	All combined	..	813	11	683	86	..	534
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	80	..	..	..	..	294
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	80	..	..	..	..	294

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for				
				Rents and interests on capital assets.	Labour.		Family (estimated.)	Rs.
					Including casual labour.	Excluding casual labour.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rs. (5)	Rs. (6)	Rs. (7)	Rs. (8)	Rs. (9)
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	601	19	120	115	654	654
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	601	19	120	115	654	654
63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	60	..	15	..	435	435
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	61	..	15	..	435	435
63F	Dairy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,506	4	461	460	283	283
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	2,506	4	461	460	283	283

63G	Laundry	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	3	222	..	..	..	431
		..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	All combined	..	222	..	..	..	431
63J	Carts	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	3	50	12	156	117	350
		..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	All combined	..	50	12	156	117	350
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	3	50	..	..	..	255
		..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	All combined	..	50	..	..	..	255
63N	Musical instruments	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	3	41	18	76	76	226
		..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	All combined	..	41	18	76	76	226

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for					
				Rents and interest on capital assets.	Labour.				Family (estimated.)
					Hired.		Rs.	Rs.	
					Including casual labour.	Excluding casual labour.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
63P Mats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	10	..	..	..	122
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	10	..	..	..	122
	All other industries	..	16	123	456	456	492		
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	35	92	228	156	370		
		4	1	150	4,440	4,440	1,057		
	All combined	..	52	98	361	301	404		

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
 Weighted average for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.

TABLE 17—contd.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*No. of estab- lish- ments.	Annual cost per establishment for				Average total cost (excluding family labour) as per estab-lish- ment. percentage of average value of pro- duction. Rs.	Average total cost exclud- ing family labour. Rs.	Average value of production per estab-lish- ment. Rs.	Average (excluding family labour) percentage of average value of pro- duction. Rs.
				Fuels and lubricating materials. Rs.	Raw materials and packing materials. Rs.	Repairing charges and value of work done through others. Rs.	Average total cost exclud- ing family labour. Rs.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
2	Rice milling	..	1 241	931	29	256	2,129	2,604	81.76		
		..	2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3 1,442	3	302	4	309	459	67.32		
		..	4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,693	136	263	40	570	766	74.41		
2A	Rice products	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3 444	39	281	..	346	636	54.40		
		..	3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	444	39	281	..	346	636	54.40		

TABLE 17—contd.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*No. of estab- lish- ments.	Annual cost per establishment for					Average total cost of family labour as percentage of average value of pro- duction.
				Fuels and lubricating materials.	Raw materials and packing materials.	Repairing charges and value of work done through others.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (exclud- ing generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	98	27	106	43	276	1,046	26.39
		4	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
		..	98	27	106	43	276	1,046	26.39
..	All combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	977	116	254	5	438	1,085	40.37
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	977	116	254	5	438	1,085	40.37
..	All combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for				Average total cost excluding family labour.	Average value of production per establishment.	Average total cost (excluding family labour) as percentage of average value of production.
				Fuels and lubricating materials.	Raw materials and packing of work materials.	Repairing charges and value of work done through others.	Rs.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,831	2	101	..	103	359	28.69	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	1,831	2	101	..	103	359	28.69	
43A	Bidi products	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	812	8	1,586	..	2,280	2,900	78.62	
		4	1	294	8,496	..	16,290	15,500	98.65	
		All combined	813	8	1,594	..	2,296	2,915	78.77	

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for					Average total cost excluding family labour.	Average value of production per establishment.	Average total cost (excluding family labour) as percentage of average value of production.
				Fuels and lubricating materials.	Raw materials.	Repairing charges and value of work done through others.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	138	..	32	..	33	268	12.31	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	..	32	..	33	268	12.31	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	601	81	1,045	206	1,471	2,632	55.89	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	..	81	1,045	206	1,471	2,632	55.89	..

63E Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	60	..	144	..	169	530	30.00		
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	61	..	144	..	169	530	30.00		
All combined									

63F Dairy

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2,506	20	1,830	4	2,319	3,240	71.67		
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,506	20	1,830	4	2,319	3,240	71.67		
All combined									

63G Laundry

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	222	24	80	1	105	468	22.44		
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	222	24	80	1	105	468	22.44		
All combined									

63J Carts

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	50	40	47	10	265	803	33.00		
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	40	47	10	265	803	33.00		
All combined									

TABLE 17—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of industry.	Category number.	*No. of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for				Average total cost excluding family labour, as percentage of average value of production.	Average value of production per establishment.	Average total cost (excluding family labour, as percentage of average value of production.
				Fuels and lubricating materials.	Raw materials.	Repairing charges and value of work done through others.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Rs. (9)	Rs. (10)	Rs. (11)	Rs. (12)	Rs. (13)	Rs. (14)	
63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	50	3	58	2	63	270	23.33	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	50	3	58	2	63	270	23.33
63N	Musical instruments	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	41	..	240	..	334	1,061	31.48	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	41	..	240	..	334	1,061	31.48

APPENDIX B

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of industries.
1	1	Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products).
2	2	Rice milling.
3	2A	Rice products.
4	3	Biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries).
5	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.
6	4	Fruit and vegetable processing.
7	5	Sugar manufacture.
8	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).
9	7	Starch manufacture.
10	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.
11	9	Paints and varnishes.
12	10	Soap.
13	11	Tanning.
14	12	Cement.
15	13	Glass and glassware including bangles.
16	14	Ceramics.
17	14A	Earthenwares.
18	15	Plywood and its products.
19	16	Paper, paper-board including straw board.
20	16A	Paper and cardboard products.
21	17	Matches.
22	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving.
23	19	Woollen textiles.
24	20	Jute textiles.
25	21	Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals.
26	22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.
27	23	Iron and steel-smelting (including blast furnace operations), rolling and re-rolling.
28	24	Bicycles.
29	25	Sewing machines.
30	26	Gas plants.
31	27	Electric lamps.
32	28	Electric fans.
33	29	General-engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of industries.
34	29A	Black smith.
35	29B	Steel trunk.
36	29C	Steel wire products.
37	29D	Cutlery.
38	29E	Cycle parts.
39	29F	Locks.
40	30	Footwear and leather manufactures.
41	31	Rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes), tyres and tyre repairing.
42	32	Enamelware.
43	33	Hume pipes and other cement and concrete products (including reinforced products).
44	34	Asbestos and asbestos cement products.
45	35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing.
46	36	Lac.
47	37	Turpentine and resin.
48	38	Plastics (including manufacture of gramophone records).
49	39	Petroleum refining.
50	40	Saw milling.
51	40A	Wood chopping.
52	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing).
53	41A	Bamboo and cane products.
54	42	Tea manufacturing.
55	43	Tobacco products.
56	43A	Bidi products.
57	44	Groundnut decorticating, cashew-nut processing and dal manufacturing.
58	45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.
59	45A	Rubber stamps.
60	46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.
61	47	Hosiery and other knitted goods.
62	48	Thread and thread ball making.
63	49	Textiles, dyeing, bleaching, finishing and processing (including mercerising, finishing, calendering, glazing, proofing, etc.).
64	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.
65	51	Cotton ginning and pressing.
66	52	Rope making.
67	53	Silk miscellaneous.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of industries.
68	53A	Silk rearing.
69	53B	Silk reeling.
70	53C	Silk weaving.
71	53D	Artificial silk.
72	54	Jute pressing.
73	55	Electricity generation and transformation.
74	56	Automobiles and coach building including other vehicles.
75	57	Ship building.
76	58	Railway workshop.
77	*60	Aircraft assembling—repairs and servicing.
78	61	Railway wagon manufacturing.
79	62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).
80	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.
81	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments.
82	63B	Hay cutting.
83	63C	Electroplating, minaplating and engraving.
84	63D	Watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing.
85	63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).
86	63F	Dairy.
87	63G	Laundry.
88	63H	Photographs and painting including signboard painting.
89	63I	Photo framing.
90	63J	Carts.
91	63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans and shoe laces).
92	63L	Button manufacturing.
93	63M	Conch products.
94	63N	Musical instruments.
95	63O	Wax products.
96	63P	Mats.
97	63Q	Sports goods.
98	63R	Brush manufacture.
99	63S	Simple types of mathematical instruments.
100	63T	Coir and coir products.

*59 is omitted, being ammunitions and explosives.

APPENDIX U.

Government of West Bengal

State Statistical Bureau

Economic Survey of Small Industries, 195 -5

PART I—General Economic Condition

I—Details of the sample :

District.....() P. S.....() Town.....Village/Street.....
 Union/Ward No.....House/Holding/J. L. No.....Sample No.

II—Details about the resident members of the family :

Serial No.	Relationship with the head.	Sex.	Age.	Civil condition.	Education.		Earner/Dependant.		Months of employment.			Reasons of unemployment.		
									In personal occupation.	In family occupation.	Without occupation.			
1	2	3'	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Head													
2														

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		

V—Land owned and possessed (acres) :

			6. Remittances received			
(a) Cultivated land—			7. Help	..	..
(i) Total acres owned			8. Sale of assets—			
(ii) Acres let out			(A)	..	..
(iii) Khas cultivation [(i)—(ii)]			(B)	..	..
(iv) Let in			(C)	..	..
(v) Total acres in possession [(iii) + (iv)]			9. Drawing on pension and savings.			
(b) Land owned (other than cultivated)			10. Loans	..	..
(i) Net available for cultivation			11. Others	..	..
(ii) Culturable waste			Total	..	..
(iii) Unculturable						
(iv) Others						
Total						

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

VI—Details of crops grown last year :

Names of crops.	Area. (Acres.)	Crops grown. (Maunds.)	Crops received.		Crops sold.		Crops consumed.	
			Quantity. (Maunds.)	Value. (Rs.)	Quantity. (Maunds.)	Value. (Rs.)	Quantity. (Maunds.)	Value. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Aus paddy ..								
2. Aman paddy ..	•							
3. Other kinds of paddy ..								
4. Pulses ..								
5. Jute ..								

APPENDIX C—contd.

VII—Family expenditure (last year) (excluding value of crops grown and consumed) :

Items.	Unit.	Last month.		Last year.		Items.	Last month. Value. (Rs.)	Last year. Value. (Rs.)
		Quantity.	Value. (Rs.)	Quantity.	Value. (Rs.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	4	6
(a) Cereals						Brought forward ..		
(b) Pulses						5. Intoxicants ..		
(c) Edible oils						6. Tobacco and cigarettes ..		
(d) Vegetable ghee						7. Pan, Supari, etc. ..		
(e) Salt						8. Washing materials ..		
(f) Spices						9. Foot-wear ..		
(g) Sugar and gur						10. Bedding ..		
(h) Milk						11. Furniture ..		
(i) Butter and ghee						12. Utensils ..		
(j) Other milk products						13. Toilet goods ..		
(k) Potato						14. Other misc. purchases ..		
(l) Onions						15. Services ..		
(m) Other non-leafy vegetables						16. Educational ..		
(n) Leafy vegetables						17. Medical ..		
(o) Fish						18. Social ..		

(p) Meat	..	..						19. Religious	..	
(q) Eggs	..	..						20. Amusements	..	
(r) Fruits	..	..						21. Travelling	..	
(s) Tea and Coffee	..	..						22. Loans repaid	..	
(t) Other food materials	..	..						23. Litigations	..	
1. Total Food	..	..						24. Loans advanced	..	
2. Fuel and light	..	..						25. Purchase of assets	..	
3. Clothes	..	..						26. Remittances	..	
4. House-rent and Taxes	..	..						27. Others	..	
Sub-total								Grand Total	..	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

VIII—Agricultural expenses :

1	Rs. 2	1	Rs. 2
1. Payments to labourers (cash)		Brought forward ..	
2. Payments in kind (value)		6. Purchase of cattle food ..	
3. Purchase of seeds		7.	
4. Purchase of manure		8.	
5. Repair of implements		9. Others	
Carried over ..		Total ..	

Signature of Investigator (in full)..... Unit..... Date.....

Signature of Inspecting Officer..... Date.....

PART II—Details of the Industry

Name of the Industry (Block Letters):

SECTION A—Details of the Sample.

District..... [] P. S..... [] Union..... J. L. No.
 Union/Ward No..... House/Holding/J. L. No..... Village/Street.....
 Family Head..... Sample No.
 Name of owner of the Concern..... Relationship with head.....
SECTION B—Assets and Liabilities of the Concern on the date of enquiry.

Assets.	Value. (Rs.)	Annual Rent. (Rs.)	Liabilities (Loans) Account.	Source.	Amount.	Rate of Interest. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Land and buildings	(1) Land and buildings ...	(a) .....	.....	.....
(2) Machineries		(b) .....	.....	.....
(3) Tools		(c) .....	.....	.....
(4) Stocks of raw materials	(2) Machineries and tools ...	(a) .....	.....	.....
(5) Stocks of finished goods		(b) .....	.....	.....
(6) Stocks of semi-finished goods.	(3) Raw materials ...	(a) .....	.....	.....
(7) Stocks of furniture, etc.		(b) .....	.....	.....
(8) Total amount due for supply of finished goods	(4) Others	(a) .....	.....	.....
(9) Cash in hand and at Banks				
Total Assets	Total ...			
8(a) Amounts due for supply of finished goods during last year.	3(a) On account of raw materials purchased last year.			

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

SECTION C—Labour account for last year

C(1) Family Labour-

[illegible]

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

C(3) Amount paid for work done through others (Rs.).....

SECTION D—Consumption of fuel and lubricating material last year

Items consumed. (1)	Unit. (2)	Quantity consumed. (3)	Purchase value. (4)	Remarks. (5)
I. Fuel—				
(a) Coal
(b) Coke
(c) Charcoal
(d) Firewood
(e) Fuel oil
(f) Other fuel
II. Electricity
III. Lubricating Material—				
(a) Lubricating oils
(b) Other lubricants

APPENDIX C—*contd.*SECTION E—*Trade expenses during last year*

Items consumed.	Unit.	Quantity consumed during the year.			Purchase value (Rs.)	Remarks. (Whether raw materials are easily available— Yes/No.)
		Purchased from local market.	Purchased from out-side.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Raw materials—						
(a) Basic Materials—						
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii)					
(iv)					
(v) Others					
(b) Auxiliary Materials—						
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii)					
(iv) Others					
(c) Others					
II. Annual Repair Charges	..					
III. Packing Materials	..					
Total					

APPENDIX C—*contd.*SECTION B(1)—*Details of machineries and tools*

Name. (1)	Number. (2)	Value. (Rs.) (3)	Annual rent. (Rs.) (4)	Remarks. (5)
(1) Machineries—				
(i)				
(ii)				
(iii)				
(2) Tools—				
(i)				
(ii)				
(iii)				
(iv)				

Signature of Investigator.

Unit.

Date.

Signature of Inspecting Officer.

Designation.

APPENDIX D.

Distribution of samples allotted and rejected by causes and by industries

Serial No.	Code number.	Name of the industry.	Number of samples allotted.	Causes of rejection of samples.					
				Closed.	Abolished.	No trace.	Refused to Registered.	Duplicates.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	2	Rice milling	62	1	23	2	..	..	..
2	2A	Rice products	23	1	7	..	..	..	..
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	42	1	14	2	..	..	..
4	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	17	..	4	..	..	..	..
6	14A	Earthenwares	30	..	5	..	..	..	..
7	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	40	1	4	1	..	..	..
8	22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	29	5	1	2	..	..	2
9	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	22	4	2	..	..	..	..
10	29A	Blacksmith	42	1	5	..	..	..	..
11	29D	Cutlery	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	29F	Locks	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	30	Footwear and leather manufactures	25	1	3	..	..	..	..
14	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	27	..	9	..	..	..	..
15	41A	Bamboo and cane products	41	..	10	..	..	..	..
16	43A	Bidi products	41	1	13	..	..	..	1

17	46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manu- facturing, shawl repairing.	8	..	1	..	..	..
18	48	Thread and threadball making	3	..	1	1	..	..
19	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	30	3	6	..	..	..
20	62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	9	..	..	..	..	..
21	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below ..	12	..	5	..	..	..
22	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	35	1	3	1	..	..
23	63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, celluloid toys)	4	..	..	..	1	..
24	63F	Dairy	41	..	12	1	..	..
25	63G	Laundry	23	1	6	..	..	..
26	63J	Carts	4	..	1	..	..	..
27	63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, and shoe laces).	5	..	1	..	..	..
28	63N	Musical instruments	5	1	2	..	..	..
29	63P	Mats	1	..	..	..	..	..
30-34	..	All other industries-- Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products), chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals; wood chopping, printing (including lithographing) and book binding, embossing; watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing.	16	..	5	..	..	..
35-37	..	Biscuit making, saw milling, hay cutting	5	1	2	..	..	..
		All industries combined	652	23	145	10	1	3

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code number.	Name of the industry.	Number of samples allotted.	Causes of rejection of samples.			Number of schedules filled up.	Schedules rejected after scrutiny.	Schedules accepted for analysis.
				Trade.	Others.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	2	Rice milling	62	..	2	28	34	..	34
2	2A	Rice products	23	..	..	8	15	..	15
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	42	..	..	17	25	..	25
4	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
5	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	17	..	3	7	10	..	10
6	14A	Earthenwares	30	..	..	5	25	..	25
7	18	Cotton textiles,—spinning and weaving ..	40	..	..	6	34	..	34
8	22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	29	3	..	13	16	..	16
9	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	22	1	..	7	15	..	15
10	29A	Blacksmith	42	..	..	6	36	..	36
11	29D	Cutlery	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
12	29F	Locks	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
13	30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	25	..	2	6	19	..	19
14	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing) ..	27	..	..	9	18	..	18
15	41A	Bamboo and cane products	41	..	2	12	29	..	29
16	43A	Bidi products	41	..	1	16	26	..	26

17	46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	8	..	2	..	..	..
18	48	Thread and threadball making	3	..	..	1	..	1
19	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bag repairing.	30	..	..	21	..	21
20	62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heels, reeds, pickers, etc.).	9	..	..	9	..	9
21	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below ..	12	1	3	3	..	3
22	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	35	1	..	29	..	29
23	63E	Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, celluloid toys) ..	4	..	..	3	..	3
24	63F	Dairy	41	..	2	26	..	26
25	63G	Laundry	23	..	..	16	..	16
26	63J	Carts	4	..	..	3	..	3
27	63K	Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, and shoe laces).	5	..	..	4	..	4
28	63N	Musical instruments	5	..	..	2	..	2
29	63P	Mats	1	..	..	1	..	1
30-34	..	All other industries— Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products); chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals; wood chopping; printing (including litho-graphing) and book binding, embossing; watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing.	16	..	..	11	..	11
35-37	..	Biscuit making; saw milling; hay cutting All industries combined ..	5 652	.. 6	2 19	5 307	.. 445	.. 445

APPENDIX E.

List of tools and accessories by industries

Industry code No.	Names.	Industry code No.	Names.	Industry code No.	Names.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1	Balance and weights. Hammer.	29	Wrench. Vice. Hammer. Wedge. Saw. A drilling instrument. Tongs. Chisel. File. Pliers. Screw driver. Drill bar.	50	Oil pot. Scissors. Screw driver. Wrench. Measuring tape. Footscale. Bobbin. Hammer.
2	*Bearing. *Dal wrench. Sly wrench. Hammer. Screw driver. Balance and weights. Cane basket Winnowing fan. Cooking pot. Gunny bags. Pliers. Barrel.	29A	Hammer. Anvil. Tongs. Vice. Saw. Chisel. Wedge. Chopper. Carpenter's plane. Auger. File.	62	Wood. Lever. Wheel. Vice. Saw.
2A	Cane basket. Winnowing fan. Cooking pot.			63A	Hammer. Anvil. File. Plier. Tongs. Dice. **Kati** (The shell cutter's saw). Shears. *Guly. Scissors. Wrench.
3A	"Khunti". Dish. Pan. Cup. Glass. Strainer. Cooking pot. Barrel. Kettle. Bucket. Wooden tray. Balance and weights. Lamp.	29D	Vice. Chisel. Hammer. Tongs. Wedge.	63D	Hammer. Screw-driver. Vice. Pliers.
		29F	Vice.	63E	Scissors.

	Ladle.	30	Vice. Dice. Hammer. Anvil. Pliers of small sizes. Scissors. Pliers. *“Kati” (The shell-cutter’s saw). Chisel. *Bengo. Tongs. Brush.	63F	Cooking pot. Bamboo basket. Frying pan. Napkin. Bucket. Small basket. Earthen jar. Vice.
6	Cooking pot. Tin. Chopper. Rope.				
8	Chisel. Yoke. Crowbar.				
14A	Hammer. Stone. Dice. Chopper.	40A.	Axe. Chopper.	63G	Iron (calender). Wooden board. Frying pan. Earthen jar. Cooking pot. Earthen vat. Water pot.
18	Shuttle. Bar. Weaving reed. *“Mera” (That which picks up). Large bowl. Reel. Spinning wheel.	41	Vice. Saw. Chisel. Hammer. Axe. Anvil. Tongs. Carpenter’s plane. Auger.	63J	Bamboo. Bellows. Saw. Vice. Wedge. Tongs.
22	File. Hammer. Chisel. Crowbar. Wedge. Lathe. Grinding stone. Pipe. Drill. Tongs. Dice. Anvil. Carpenter’s plane. Wheel. Shears. Compass.	41A	Chopper. Tongs. Needle. Knife. Axe. Pliers.	63K	Scissors. Wood. Nail cutter.
		43A	Scissors. Net. Tin. Sieve. Winnowing fan.	63N	Chisel. Hammer. Auger. *Byatan.
		46	Needle.	63P	Chopper.

*Indicates names for which English synonyms are not available.

APPENDIX F

Code No.	Name of the industry.	N	Percentage of cases where					
			Raw materials are easily available.		Competition is experienced from			
					Foreign goods.		Indian mill-made goods.	
	(2)	(3)	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
(1)			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat product)	16	16	100.00	..	..	16	100.00
2	Rice milling	1,693	1,693	99.41	..	..	566	33.43
2A	Rice products	444	444	100.00	..	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1,142	1,142	100.00	..	..	..	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	40	40	100.00	..	..	20	50.00
8	Vegetable oils—oil-seed crushing and extraction and processing.	162	162	100.00	..	..	81	50.00
14A	Earthenwares	737	737	100.00	..	..	207	27.95
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	3,703	3,703	100.00	109	2.94	1,198	32.35
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	20	20	100.00	..	..	..	..
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	288	288	100.00	..	..	34	11.81
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	98	100.00	..	..	20	20.41
29A	Blacksmith	977	950	97.24	..	..	54	5.53
29D	Steel trunk	22	22	100.00	..	..	11	50.00

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	N	Percentage of cases where					
			Raw materials are easily available.		Competition is experienced from			
					Foreign goods.		Indian mill-made goods.	
			Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
29F	ocks	2	2	100-00	..	..	1	50-00
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	289	289	100-00	..	..	76	26-30
40A	Wood chopping	10	10	100-00	..	..	..	..
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	287	287	100-00	..	..	64	22-30
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,831	1,831	100-00	..	..	..	..
43A	Bidi products	813	813	100-00	..	..	541	66-54
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book binding, embossing.	3	3	100-00	..	..	..	..
46	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.	80	80	100-00	..	..	..	..
48	Thread and threadball making	30	30	100-00	..	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	445	445	100-00	..	..	191	42-92
62	Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, healds, reeds, pickers, etc.).	93	62	66-67	..	..	..	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	138	138	100-00	..	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	601	601	100-00	..	..	104	17-30
63D	Watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing	3	3	100-00	..	..	..	..

63E Toy-making (earthen toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	61	60	98-36	..	..	20	32-79
63F Dairy	2,506	2,506	100-00	66	2-63	1,446	67-70
63G Laundry	222	222	100-00	..	..	28	12-61
63J Carts	50	50	100-00	..	..	..	..
63K Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces).	50	50	100-00	..	..	..	..
63N Musical instruments	41	41	100-00	..	..	..	..
63P Mats	10	10	100-00	..	..	..	..



